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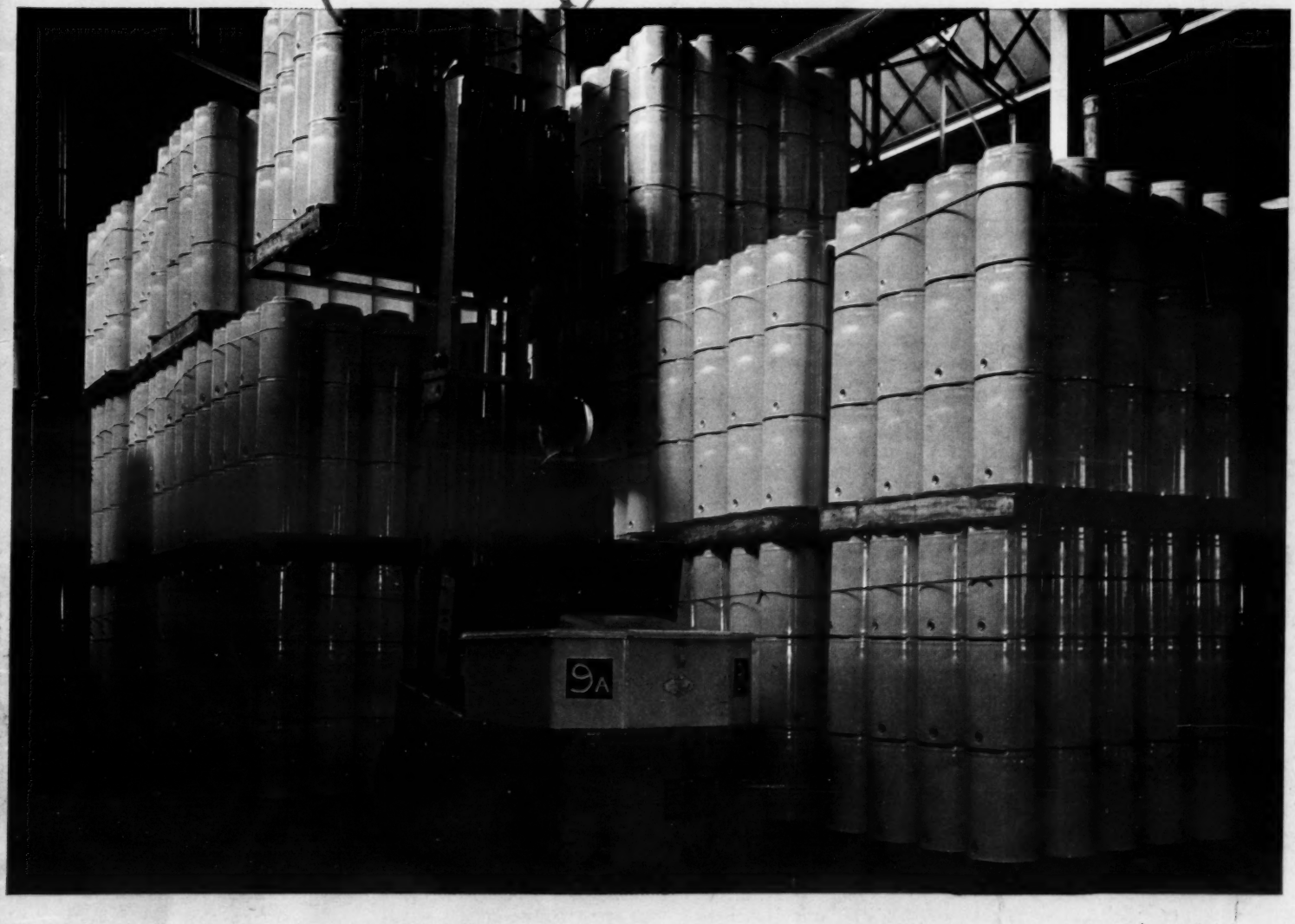

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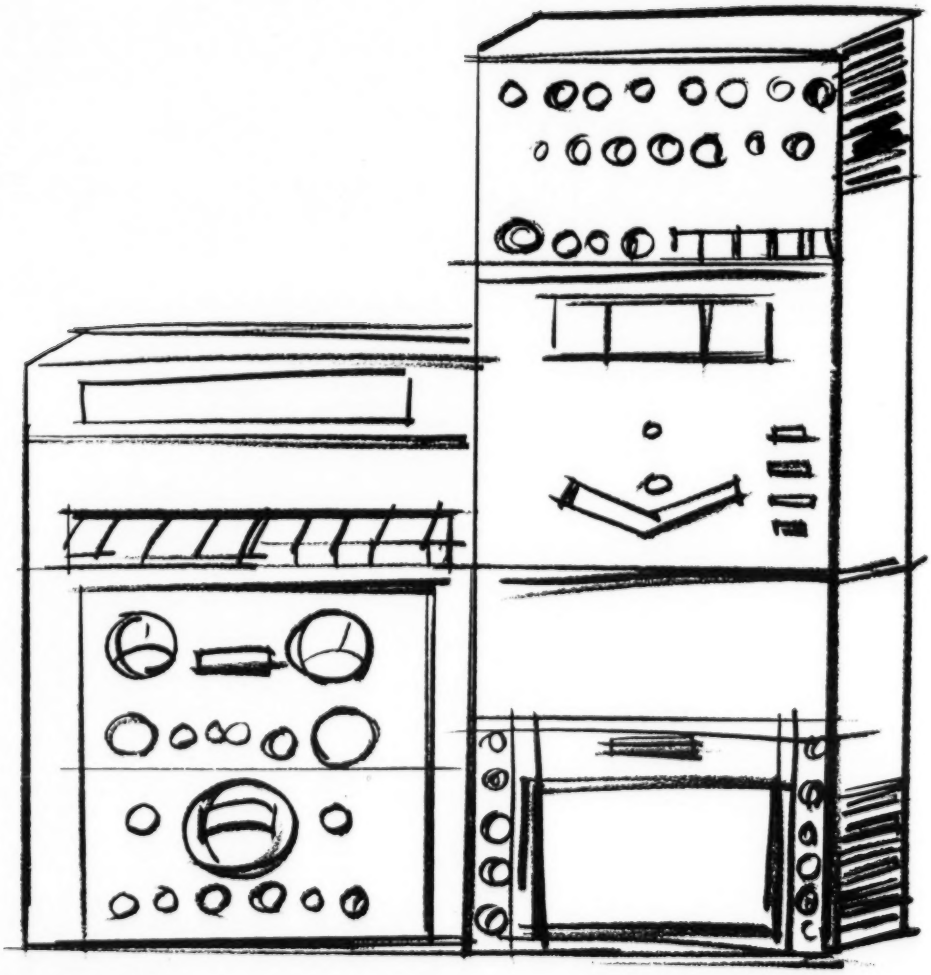

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Front cover photograph

This 4,500 lb. capacity battery-electric model is handling a palletized load of five-gallon drums. Conveyancer Fork Trucks Limited, Warrington, Lancs., has built up its own prestige to a large extent upon the world-wide service available to customers. From 38 per cent to 40 per cent of its products are exported.

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The Central American Common Market

By D. Browning, Second Secretary, British Embassy, San Salvador

THE FIVE Central American countries had a combined population at the end of 1965 of 13,218,000: Guatemala, 4,475,000; El Salvador, 3,008,000; Honduras, 2,396,000; Nicaragua, 1,815,000, and Costa Rica, 1,524,000; which is increasing by over 3 per cent a year.

Under Spanish rule these five countries formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. After they had declared their independence from Spain in 1821 they were organized in a Central American Federation, but this finally broke up in 1839. Since that date there have been a number of efforts to negotiate a looser union, which have culminated in the formation of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA) in 1951, with headquarters in San Salvador. The ODECA, despite a revision of its Charter in 1962, remains an organ of consultation only in political affairs, with some general supervision over economic integration which has not yet been exercised. Guatemala has put forward proposals for a Central American Community, but these are unlikely to mature for some years.

The Central American Common Market was organized outside the ODECA. After the negotiation of a series of multilateral and bilateral treaties, the form of the Common Market was agreed to in the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration (December 1960). The Treaty came into effect in June 1961 and takes precedence over all earlier free trade agreements between the contracting parties. The Treaty provides the Common Market with a permanent Secretariat (SIECA) situated in Guatemala City, an Economic Council (the Ministers of Economy) and an Executive Council (representatives of the Ministers of Economy). A Central American Institute of Industrial Technology (ICAITI) advises on technical problems. Panama is not a member of the Common Market, but there have been discussions on some form of association.

The **Common Market** has the following features:

(a) Internal free trade

Under the General Treaty a Common Market, with free trade within the Market for the products of the member countries, was to be established by June 1966. Internal duties on 95 per cent of product classifications were immediately eliminated. The duties on the remaining 5 per cent (54 products – mostly agricultural items) were to be reduced until final abolition in June 1966, but tariffs on some of the hard-core items are likely to remain for considerably longer. Meanwhile, intra-regional trade has increased considerably from US $32.7 million in 1960 to US $66 million in 1963, and a provisional US $130 million in 1965. This is just under 20 per cent of the total external trade of the five countries.

(b) Equalized external tariff

Progress towards the establishment of a common external tariff has been made under the Agreement on the Equalization of Import Duties and Charges (September 1959) and subsequent Protocols. By the Sixth Protocol (November 1965) common external duties had been agreed on all but 33 products. This small number includes sensitive items such as radios, cars and petroleum products, which account for about 30 per cent of the region's total imports.

(c) Product origin

To date there has been no specific definition of product origin; any product of a factory situated in Central America being able to qualify for free trade within the Common Market unless it was merely 'assembled, wrapped, packed, cut or diluted'. Doubts on the origin of specific products have so far been settled by bilateral negotiation.

Incentives to industrial development

(a) Integration industries

The Convention on the Regulation of Integrated Industries (June 1958) and subsequent Protocols made certain specified industries qualify for special concessions such as preferential external tariff protection, tax exemptions or reductions, and preference in Government purchases. In return, production must conform to certain standards of price, quality and supply and must have a percentage of Central American equity holding as laid down in the relevant Protocol. Four such industries have been approved so far: two plants for rubber tyres and inner tubes, in Guatemala and Costa Rica; caustic soda and insecticides in Nicaragua; and sheet glass products in Honduras. The Guatemalan tyre factory is at present the only one. The original intention of the programme was to encourage a balanced industrial growth within the region, but foreign firms have found that they can obtain approximately all the benefits of an integrated industry once an agreed outer tariff has been established by going into partnership with a national Development Institute or local group of businessmen. Recently this question of regional integrated industrial planning has received increased attention, and in August 1966 a Commission of Industrial Integration is likely to be formed with the object of developing certain industries (pulp and paper and textiles seems obvious candidates) on a regional basis.

(b) Harmonizing fiscal incentives

In the Convention on Fiscal Incentives to Industrial Development (July 1962), the five countries have agreed to unify the fiscal and other incentives granted to industries which 'effectively contribute' to Central American economic development. Honduras is the only member who has not ratified, as she feels that, in view of her weak economic position relative to her more industrialized neighbours, she is unable to abandon her more generous industrial development incentives. In January and April 1966, the Economic Council agreed on the necessity for and the nature of preferential assistance to Honduras; though the Honduras Assembly has now approved the 1962 agreement, the deposit of her ratification is still awaited.

Banking and monetary agreements

(a) The Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEI)

Since its establishment in May 1961 the bank, which is situated in Tegucigalpa, has concentrated on financing industrial and infra-structure projects, and, more recently, medium-sized housing and hotels. Authorized capital is US $40 million, of which each of the five countries have paid up US $3.4 million. Substantial funds have been supplied by the Inter-American Development Bank (US $18 million) and the United States Agency for International Development (US $30 million). Mexico has lent CABEI US $6 million, and loans are also being negotiated from Spain, Germany and Japan.

By the end of 1965 the bank had made 112 loans totalling US $45 million mainly to private sector industrial projects. To be eligible for financing a firm must establish that its project requires the market of at least two Central American countries to operate economically, or else that one or more factors employed in production come substantially from a different Central American country than the one in which the plant is located. Also eligible are projects which effectively contribute

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to improving the balance of payments situation of one or more member countries.

The Central American Fund for Integration was established in 1965 with initial capital of US $42 million (United States AID US $35 million, and Central American contributions US $7 million). The United States contribution is tied to United States or Central American products. Negotiations are in progress to increase Central American contributions to the Fund.

(*b*) ***A Central American clearing house*** began operations in October 1961, and, with later adherence of Mexico, today clears payments on over 90 per cent of intra-Central American Common Market trade.

(*c*) ***A Central American monetary union agreement*** between the five Central American Banks was signed and ratified in February-March 1964 with the long-term objective of establishing a common Central American monetary unit.

The first five years of activity under the General Treaty has concentrated on creating a free trade area within a common external tariff wall. This stage has almost been completed, though it will be necessary to consolidate and improve on the present achievements. Future activity is likely to concentrate on promoting the broader aspects of regional economic integration:

(a) Development of the region's industrial infra-structure;
(b) Co-ordination of member nations' tax laws;
(c) Promotion of the free movement of capital and labour within the area;
(d) A common policy towards fiscal incentives offered, and treatment given to foreign capital;
(e) A common agricultural policy;
(f) A regional educational programme with particular emphasis on overcoming the present shortage of skilled labour;
(g) A common industrial policy to overcome the tendency for small and competing industries to grow unplanned and to encourage a balanced industrial development for the region as a whole; and
(h) In the long term the Common Market is aiming at close association with the Latin American Free Trade Association, as the latter develops.

The Central American Common Market has been most successful, and the member States are deeply committed to and publicly support economic integration. Though the area has limited industrial raw materials and a great shortage of trained manpower, the gradual development of a free trade area and the growth of a regional communication system has stimulated intra-regional trade and attracted a growing volume of foreign investment. This success owes a great deal to United States assistance, both through Government loans and grants, and through private investment. Mexico is also beginning to take an interest in the Common Market. It has been estimated that since 1961 public and private investment in the Common Market has totalled US $700 million.

Prospects for British exports

The composition of imports into the Common Market countries has changed substantially in recent years. An increasing amount of consumer durables and non-durables are being produced within the area under a programme of import substitution. Such new industries are actively encouraged by financial incentives, and this has meant that the total value of imports of durable consumer goods and foodstuffs is increasing only slightly. Thus, although there still remains a sizeable market for certain consumer goods, overseas firms who once exported directly to this market have been compelled, as the Common Market expands, to set up production within the area in partnership with local interests to retain a share of the market. On the other hand, the inflow of capital goods and raw materials has been and can be expected to continue to rise sharply. Increasing amounts of such items as transport equipment, generating equipment, industrial machinery and farm implements will be required to carry out the ambitious development programmes of the countries of the Common Market, and these plans should provide many opportunities for British exporters.

MOVING TO A DEVELOPMENT AREA – 6

High Duty Alloys achieve success in Cumberland

WHEN A COMPANY decides to establish a factory in a heavily depressed corner of England there is inevitably more than mere economic considerations behind its decision. To make a move of this type requires faith – faith in the area and in its people. High Duty Alloys Ltd. took this decision in 1940 when they set up in Distington, Cumberland. And they renewed their faith six years later when, as a result of a major reorganization, they had an opportunity to move out – but decided to stay put.

Their farsightedness was matched by a decisive approach to their problems; they grasped firmly the advantages of being sited in a development district and as a result have prospered. Their aluminium alloy extrusions now cover a very wide range, including parts for motor vehicles, typewriters, refrigerators, ladders, mortar bombs and rockets, and special products for the civil engineering industry – even a portable road. And all the dies for those are made on the spot in their own toolroom. They have indeed a completely self-contained factory.

It was at the beginning of World War II that the company, which had plants at Slough and Redditch, were looking for a suitable site for an additional factory to produce aluminium alloy forgings and extrusions to supplement production – a vital part of the war effort. One of the major considerations was a suitable solid foundation for the giant forging hammers. The blue boulder clay beneath the site of the old Distington Ironworks was an ideal base – but Distington was not the only possibility. The economy of West Cumberland was at a low ebb and labour was readily available, but a speedy training programme was obviously necessary and there was no guarantee that these workers would prove entirely suitable. The area, however, was in dire need of industry. There was strong encouragement from anxious local authorities. Whatever the choice there would be financial backing from the Ministry of Aircraft Production which was urgently concerned with the company's products.

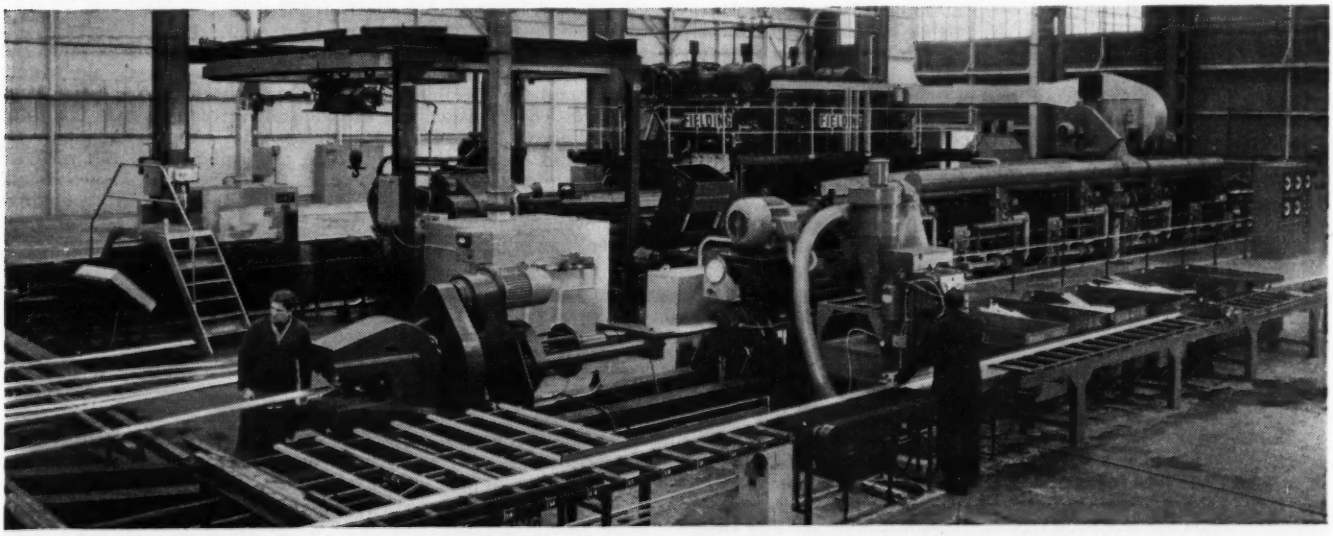
The final decision, however, was the company's and the company's alone – and it had necessarily to be a bold one. . . . Many thousands of tons of aircraft parts were eventually produced at the new Distington factory during the war by a total labour force which at its height reached nearly 3,000.

Then after the war, like many others, the company had to rethink its future policy. It was decided to concentrate production of castings at Slough and forgings at Redditch – which left the manufacture of extrusions for elsewhere. The question was – could they be handled more efficiently from a completely new base. The advantage of unusually firm foundations was no longer a consideration; extrusion presses need only comparatively simple foundations. And the North-west corner of England could have geographical disadvantages for a firm who must seek new, untapped markets. The factory was starting virtually from the very beginning again, for their experience was limited to the production of sections for the aircraft industry and it was not widely known that they were operating in the broader commercial extrusion field. Extrusions covering all strengths and a vast variety of specifications must be designed, manufactured and sold. A big internal reorganization was necessary; was it now a convenient time to move to a larger industrial centre further south and perhaps closer to potential markets?

The decision to stay

But High Duty Alloys' experience of West Cumberland and its people was such that they decided to stay, and they have not regretted the decision. Development has been sound and steady. Sales values per number of employees have in fact trebled since 1947, the greatest rise being within the past three years. A recent £250,000 expansion which will eventually provide an additional 95 jobs was helped considerably by a 10 per cent Government grant for machinery which would not have been available outside a development district. This latest move involved the installation of a 2,750-ton extrusion press of the most advanced design. Realizing the great importance of the growth of extrusions in the aluminium markets and anxious to participate in this to the fullest extent, the company have further development plans – and they have an ample area of more than 65 acres in addition to the 36 acres now occupied in which to expand.

(*Continued on next page*)



General view of High Duty Alloys Ltd. 2,750-ton self-contained extrusion press and integrated equipment which began operation in September 1965. The company first moved to Cumberland during the war, and their experience of the district and its people was such that they decided to stay. Sales values per number of employees have in fact trebled since 1947, the greatest rise being within the past three years.

Labour training

The initial problem in 1940 of staffing the factory with skilled and semi-skilled workers was tackled aggressively by opening training schools even before the new works buildings had begun to take shape. Here personnel were trained not only for shop floor duties but also for administrative work. Key workers came from the Slough and Redditch factories and were housed both with the co-operation of the local authorities and by building a small estate of company houses.

The workers from Workington, Whitehaven and Maryport only a few miles away, and from Distington Village itself, proved to be extremely adaptable, quick to learn, keen and loyal. Many were from the run-down basic industries of mining and steel and were used to three-shift working. Local bus companies played their part to the full. The firm found them helpful and co-operative in establishing efficient services to and from the surrounding area. A good working arrangement and amicable relations have remained between the two.

A company executive with responsibility for personnel explained that being in West Cumberland had decided advantages from an employment point of view. 'Labour is readily available and therefore there is no need to devote our major energies to recruiting; far more time can be spent on service and training requirements,' he commented. 'Also the turnover of labour is only about 10 per cent compared with anything from 75 per cent upwards in some southern areas – this means that having got the people into the works we can rely on them to stay. Generally, as can be expected, wage levels are not as high as in the main industrial areas where competition for workers is greater. The workers here also tend to show more flexibility towards negotiations.

Things are cheaper

'Again speaking generally, the cost of living is more advantageous here. For instance the sea and countryside are on the doorstep – a family does not have to pay big rail or bus fares to get there. And a lot of the food is cheaper; you can have a good meal at a restaurant for less than it costs in most other areas. Houses are cheaper and we also have very good relations with local authorities who are always ready to assist us with a housing problem, although there is rarely any difficulty in this respect because we are not bringing large numbers of people into the area. There is not the congestion on the roads when people are travelling to and from work and there was plenty of room to establish a sports field – it covers about nine acres, sufficient for both summer and winter sports – for use by our sports and social club. All this helps to make a happy, efficient team.'

High Duty Alloys have from the beginning paid particular attention to training and at the moment about 60 young employees are undergoing various types of further education. University sandwich courses, craft apprenticeships, Higher National Diploma courses and block release for Higher National Certificate and Ordinary National Certificate are included in the training programme. Mechanical engineering, production engineering, metallurgy and the clerical side are covered and there are in fact organized courses for all grades of worker. The local technical, grammar and secondary schools provide good material and competition for jobs by school leavers is healthy. Altogether these advantages help to provide a high level of productivity. As well as a ready supply of labour the company has found ancillary services also to be conveniently situated. Gas and water costs have in fact proved very reasonable because of the geographical position.

Electricity too has posed no real problems. A 33,000-volt supply was provided without difficulty by the Electricity Board. It is fed into a small sub-station on the site and the power transformed into lower voltages for the usual major duties of driving machinery and providing lighting. Gas is widely used for homogenizing/re-heating billet for the extrusion presses and this is piped direct from the United Steel Company's works at Workington, a matter of 2-3 miles. High Duty Alloys have their own gas purification plant to convert the crude gas to the equivalent of town gas which is stored in their own holders. Until a few years ago the company were able to sell the waste product from the plant to a nearby sulphuric acid manufacturer.

Water is literally on the doorstep. A small stream which runs past the site supplies a reservoir and recirculation systems for much of the processing. Otherwise fresh water provides other cooling water needs and is used for drinking water, toilet and canteen purposes. In the early days the Water Board quickly extended the main from Distington village.

Road links

It was apparent from an early stage in the reorganization programme that the transportation of finished products from the North-western tip of England to main users in other parts of Britain and abroad could be a problem, even although the actual increase in costs was potentially to be offset by advantages in the labour field. The supply of raw materials did not seem so difficult. High Duty Alloys set about organizing the despatch of their products and now a special nightly trunk road service achieves quick and smooth delivery to all parts of the country – customers have in fact congratulated the company on its extremely speedy delivery. As surface finish is an important consideration road transport is used to obtain door-to-door delivery.

There is a very convenient link with the motorway south of Carnforth about 70 miles away. The company have taken advantage, in the reverse direction, of the improvement in roads opening up the Lake District to tourists from the Midlands. Improvements to local roads – the subject of special consideration in development districts – have also helped speed up the service.

As far as exports are concerned good services have been built up and maintained to Manchester, Liverpool, London and the North-east ports. The importation of raw materials – Canada, Switzerland and Norway are major suppliers – is again no real problem from a geographical point of view. They flow in by road or rail from major ports and also by sea to Whitehaven, Workington and Silloth, all useful local ports for handling bulk supplies. Smaller quantities of key alloys come from the Midlands by road or rail.

The lack of suitable hotel accommodation in the area presented a difficulty. But close at hand there was a magnificent old 'stately home', and the possibilities of this had not escaped a lively management. The mansion was bought and converted into a luxurious guest house. An executive commented: 'Accommodating our visitors did present something of a problem at first. But now we have an impressive house where visiting buyers can stay and talk business with our sales staff in far more convivial surroundings than even a first class hotel could offer. And we found it right on the spot within a few minutes' drive from the works.'

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New reference to the Monopolies Commission—estate agents' charges

ANSWERING A Parliamentary Question on June 24, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, announced that he proposed to ask the Monopolies Commission to investigate the arrangement whereby estate agents and others charge commission at standard rates in connection with the selling and leasing of house property.

The Government took powers in the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965, to enable the Monopolies Commission to investigate restrictive arrangements in the provision of services. This is the first major reference under those powers.

The decision to make a reference to the Monopolies Commission does not prejudge the question of whether or not the matter to be investigated is contrary to the public interest. It is for the Commission to report on this when they have established the facts.

Notes:

Until last year restrictive practices in the provision of services were virtually outside the scope of the monopolies legislation. Under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965, the Board of Trade are now empowered to make references to the Monopolies Commission in the services field in a number of cases, including that in which the supply of any service is, to the extent of at least one-third, subject to arrangements which prevent or restrict competition.

The Monopolies Commission will be asked to confine their investigation to the system whereby estate agents and others charge commission at standard rates.

The exact terms of reference will be published when they are sent to the Monopolies Commission.

The Monopolies Commission already have the following monopoly references before them:

(a) cinema films;
(b) flat glass;
(c) rayon and other cellulosic fibres;
(d) aluminium semi-manufactures;
(e) electric lamps;
(f) infant milk foods;
(g) International Motor Insurance Cards.

The President of the Board of Trade additionally announced on June 14, 1966, that he proposed to ask the Monopolies Commission to investigate the supply of beer to licensed premises.

International Motor Insurance Cards constituted the first reference to the Commission of a service, but this was a minor reference.

'Satisfying increase in trade between Britain and Israel'

– Lord Rhodes

SPEAKING at the Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce lunch in Tel Aviv on June 22, Lord Rhodes, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, referred to the rapid increase of British exports to Israel during the early 1960's – from £28½ million sterling in 1961 to nearly £53 million in both 1964 and 1965. Although 1965 showed no increase, already in 1966 the upward trend had been resumed, with British exports to Israel in the first months some 20 per cent up on last year. This latest increase had been spread over a wide range of products and was not in any one line, whereas the increases in earlier years were very much due to increased United Kingdom exports of rough diamonds, which provided a high proportion of the raw material for Israel's very successful diamond polishing industry.

Lord Rhodes suggested that anyone comparing figures of Israeli and British imports and exports should realize that these diamond figures distorted the picture and had better be left out in any comparison. Britain, like Israel, was a multilateral trading nation, and as such doubted the relevance of bilateral comparisons of visible trade figures between herself and any other countries. 'For all that, it is satisfying to see that the expansion in trade between our two countries has been mutual,' he said. 'Your exports to us increased from less than £14 million sterling in 1961 to well over £24 million in 1965, and the upward trend has continued this year. Britain remains, after the United States, the second largest purchaser of Israel's exports – about 13 per cent of them.

'For neither country has this progress been easy,' Lord Rhodes continued. 'We both have our problems of balance of payments, wages and labour relations, prices, production and exports, and are both concerned in finding the answers to them. Both countries have been obliged to take measures which have had the effect applying the brake on some sectors of the others exports. Inevitably we have had our differences of opinion over these restrictions, but because the problems they are designed to solve are largely common to both countries, and because both nations are, I like to think, practical and down-to-earth in their attitudes, we do not allow any temporary disagreements to cloud our relationship or stand in the way of continuing trade expansion.'

Britain shared with Israel another important characteristic – our resources were such that we must both export a high proportion of our output to live. Israeli exports amounted to over 12 per cent of national income; ours in Britain were over 25 per cent. Our trade with Israel had in recent years grown faster than with almost any country. But on our side by the accident of history we had had more time and more opportunities to develop our trade, and we did in fact now have very wide commitments and connections. 'I mention this to make the point that we have to look at the whole wider field of our trade in determining our policies,' said Lord Rhodes. 'We are not, of course, any more than I imagine you are, complacent about the future; the present British effort here at the Tel Aviv Fair is just one example of the way in which commerce, industry and Government are working together to increase sales.'

Consideration of mergers by the Board of Trade

IN CARRYING OUT their responsibilities under the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the Board of Trade announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of this Act the proposed merger of the following five companies to form Associated British Hat Manufacturers Limited: Battersby & Co. Ltd., Christy & Co. Ltd., Joseph Wilson & Son Ltd., John Lever & Co. Ltd., J. Moores & Sons Ltd.

Notes:

The Board of Trade announced on May 10, 1966 that they now proposed to publish their decisions in respect of mergers which they have considered under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965. Previously the Board of Trade had publicized their decisions only in those cases where a merger had been referred to the Monopolies Commission.

This announcement is the fourth under this new procedure.

REPORTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirers should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trade as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

British businessmen to study American marketing

SPEAKING AT A meeting in London on June 27 of British businessmen chosen to go on the British-American Course in Marketing at the Harvard Business School, United States, Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said: 'The Government is very pleased to be associated with this scheme which will contribute largely to the fund of marketing knowledge in the United Kingdom. Britain is on the threshold of a marketing "revolution". Progressive companies like those represented here this evening realize that their future growth and prosperity depend upon the forceful expansion of their overseas sales, and that success in overseas markets is increasingly conditional upon a knowledge of modern marketing techniques. I believe that in our knowledge of such techniques we are behind the Americans, who have been able to test their ideas in their vast home market; in saying this I am not undervaluing our long experience in overseas markets. We are, however, ahead of the Continent and most other countries in our realization of the importance of marketing and our determination to acquire the necessary know-how and to turn it to our own ends.

'You may, when you read that the Government were contributing 50 per cent to the cost of going on the course, have wondered what was the catch. The catch is this: I want you during your time at Harvard, and especially while on tour, to ask yourselves what the Americans, Government or industry are doing in marketing and exporting that we are not. For example, I should very much like to know to what extent they make use of market research and what return they usually expect from it. When you come back, I should like to know your views on American methods and anything else you think we ought to know.'

Note:

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, announced the British-American Course in Marketing scheme in March this year. The object of the scheme, initiated by the National Marketing Council and sponsored by the Board of Trade and the British National Export Council, is to give 50 key men in British Industry an advanced course in modern marketing techniques. The course consists of a six-week course at the Harvard Business School and a four-week tour of American industrial organizations to study business in action. The Board of Trade, through BNEC, will contribute 50 per cent of the cost, up to a limit of £500 per head, the employer bearing the remainder.

Libyan Ministerial visit to Britain

THE LIBYAN Minister of Economy and Trade, HE Sayyd Ahmad Suwaidiq, and the Assistant Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Economy, Sayyd Salim Buderbala, will visit Great Britain from July 8-23, 1966, as guests of Her Majesty's Government.

Excellent trade relations exist between Britain and Libya. British exports to Libya rose from £6 million in 1957 to £21 million in 1965. Libya is now one of the world's leading producers of oil and is the second largest supplier of this commodity to Britain.

British interest in the development of trade with Libya has been emphasized by the fact-finding mission to that country which took place earlier this year by members of the Committee for Middle East Trade. Britain will be a very active participant in the 1967 Tripoli International Trade Fair, and it is expected that valuable export orders will result.

Libya provides a rapidly expanding market for British products, and the forthcoming Ministerial visit will provide opportunities to consolidate the close and important commercial links between the two countries.

Building Materials Mission to Libya

A SIX-MAN Building Materials Mission left for Libya on June 23, led by Mr. H. B. G. Montgomery, of the Building Exhibition, who was a member of the COMET Mission to Libya with Sir Edwin Chapman-Andrews last March.

The Mission, on their return, will produce a report which, it is hoped, will encourage British firms to pay more attention to the Libyan market.

Lord Erroll to lead mission to Malaysia and Singapore

LORD ERROLL of Hale, President of the London Chamber of Commerce, who has recently returned from leading a trade mission to Russia, is to lead a joint trade mission from the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce to Malaysia and Singapore in November.

The mission will represent a wide cross-section of industry and commercial services and will be spending three weeks touring the countries of Malaya, Singapore and the North Borneo States of Sabah and Sarawak. Lord Erroll will also be leading a section of the mission on to visit the First Asian International Fair in Bangkok, which opens on November 17 and continues to December 10, and at which the London Chamber is organizing the British Pavilion.

During the tour the mission will interest itself in the development plans of Malaysia and Singapore and hopes to ascertain to what extent British industry will be able to participate.

Trade mission from Iran

A 17-STRONG trade delegation from Iran arrived in Britain on June 25 for a 12-day visit as guests of the London Chamber of Commerce.

The delegation, which has been organized by the Tehran Chamber of Commerce, consists of both importers and exporters. They are interested in buying agricultural machinery, power generating equipment, pumps, electrical equipment, chemicals and steel. In return they want to sell textiles, dried fruit, raw cotton, skins and carpets.

During their stay they will be visiting Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool, where they will be meeting the Chambers of Commerce and touring local industry. They will also be having talks with the Board of Trade.

The visit follows the London Chamber trade mission which visited Iran last October.

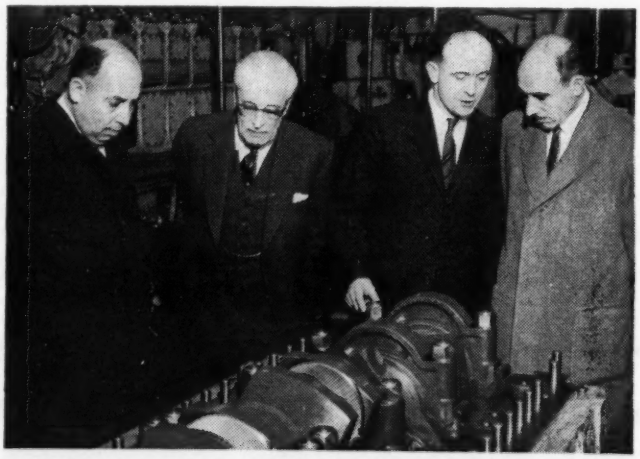
COMET appointments

THE COMMITTEE for Middle East Trade has announced the appointment of two new members of its Council.

These are: Mr. C. S. Noble, of the Inchcape Group, which is very active in the Middle East area;

Mr. H. B. G. Montgomery, Director of the Building Exhibition Ltd., who was a member of the recent COMET investigatory Trade Mission to Libya.

COMET's address is 33 Bury Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 2137).



Senior Iraqui railway officials were visitors to the Newton-le-Willows works of the English Electric Company Limited recently. Seen above examining a rail traction diesel engine crankshaft assembly, are (left to right): Colonel Khalid Said Midfai, the Director-General; Mr. G. Collingwood, general manager, Newton-le-Willows; Mr. L. G. Curran, works manager (Traction); and Sayid Huhanmad Habba, Inspector-General.

Members of a trade mission representing electrical power interests in the Atlantic Provinces of Canada photographed during a visit to the main factory of South Wales Switchgear Limited at Blackwood, Monmouthshire. The mission, which was led by the Hon. G. I. Smith, Minister of Finance and Economics in the Government of Nova Scotia, and chairman of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, came to Britain at the invitation of the export panel of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association, and has been visiting major suppliers of heavy electrical equipment in the United Kingdom. Picture shows Mr. A. J. Nicholas, chairman of the Aberdare Group (right) discussing with the Hon. G. I. Smith a batch of 11kV oil circuit breakers destined for Canada. On the extreme left is Mr. R. E. Malone, manager of the SWS Sales Engineering Department.

No anti-dumping duties on polyvinyl chloride

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice on November 5 that they were considering an application for the imposition under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, of anti-dumping duties on poly(vinyl chloride), being suspension homopolymers, whether or not compounded, in the form of solid particles at least 90 per cent of which by weight pass through a sieve having a nominal width of aperture of 1·00 mm. and conforming to British Standard 410: 1962 imported from Italy, Japan and Norway.

The Board now announce that a case has not been established for action under the Act.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 36 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following application has been received for cancellation of endorsement 'Licenses of Right'.

NUMBER	GRANTEE	SUBJECT-MATTER
821,516	Sheldon, Alfred	Pictures or designs composed of juxtaposed separate shaped portions.

Any person may give notice of opposition to the application by filing Patents Form No. 46 on or before August 6, 1966.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller.

The Patent Office.

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 *official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses is given on pages i-viii of the* Board of Trade Journal *of June* 24.

The Import Duties (General) (No. 4) Order, 1966

THE TREASURY has made the Import Duties (General) (No. 4) Order, 1966.

This Order:

(1) provides that no import duty shall be charged on goods which have been consigned from the Republic of Ireland and have either been grown, produced or manufactured there;
(2) introduces a reduced EFTA rate of import duty on certain chilled or frozen portions produced from fish fillets which have not previously been subject to EFTA reductions;
(3) removes the import duty on almonds not in shell.

This Order comes into operation on July 1, 1966.

Copies of the Order are obtainable direct from HMSO, price 5d. Inquiries concerning this notice should be made to the Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Exts. 2231, 2232 and 2680).

The Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 5) Order, 1966

THE TREASURY have made the Import Duty Drawbacks (No. 5) Order, 1966.

This Order varies the rates of drawback of import duty in respect of

(i) imported animal tallow or bone grease used in the manufacture of certain exported cloth oil or wool oil or of exported stearine and oleine fatty acids, and
(ii) specified imported photographic film base used in the manufacture of certain photographic film and film base.

The Order comes into operation on July 1, 1966, and has been published as Statutory Instruments 1966, No. 746.

Copies are obtainable direct from HMSO, price 5d.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be made to the Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Exts. 2231, 2232 and 2680).

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by July 15, 1966.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.18	Cyclohexyl nitrate . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1966	8995
29.31	4:11-Dihydroxydiphenyl sulphone.	As in previous column .	December 31, 1966	6829
29.42	Arecoline-acetarsol . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1966	5040

Industrial Reorganization Corporation

MR. GEORGE BROWN, First Secretary of State, met Sir Frank Kearton, Mr. Ronald Grierson and the other members who are to form the Board of the Industrial Reorganization Corporation on June 24 for a preliminary discussion of the programme of work which the Corporation will undertake in its early stages of operation. The Bill which will formally establish the Corporation is expected to be introduced in Parliament shortly.

Combined drive to attract industry to Fife

IN A CO-ORDINATED drive to attract more industry to Fife, a joint industrial committee has been set up by Kirkcaldy and Dunfermline Burgh Councils, Glenrothes Development Corporation and Fife County Council.

In creating the new committee the organizers intend to draw attention to the advantages of Fife as an industrial location in general while still allowing each authority to incorporate or emphasize specific details of their own area. Other forms of co-operation which the joint committee will be considering include advertising, housing (for both general industrial needs, key workers and executives), road programmes and education.

Announcing details of the committee's plans, Mr. J. McWilliam, Convenor of Fife County Council, said that, faced with a degree of persistent unemployment and the withering of coal expansion plans, local authorities in Fife bought up sites and in some cases sunk their own money with the construction of advance factories. This policy brought in textile firms from Kent and Canada, and more latterly a large telecommunication plant. Over the past few years 46 firms have been encouraged to the area, giving work to 12,000 people. Conscious of the fact that building factories is only part of the problem, the committee intend to emphasize the variety of scenery, the wide range of leisure activities, that no part of the area is more than 30 minutes' drive away from the sea, and that there is no more rain, frost or snow than in Kent and half the number of fogs.

Combined with these advantages, Mr. McWilliam said that many of the new industries coming to Fife were science-based, and some were expanding at the rate of 30 to 40 per cent per year. By creating the committee, he said they were moving into a period when broad planning and co-operation, combined with the injection of industry and labour from outside, will revolutionize the whole way of life north of the Forth.

Gas heating specialists acquire Durham factory

THE NORTHERN Regional Office of the Board of Trade and the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England, announce that arrangements have now been completed for William Sugg & Company Limited to occupy the 26,000 sq. ft. advance factory at the Houghton-le-Spring Industrial Estate, Co. Durham.

William Sugg & Company Ltd. of Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex, are well-known manufacturers of gas heating appliances and will use the factory at Houghton-le-Spring for the assembly of ducted warm air central heating systems. The factory is nearing completion and it is expected that production will commence in the late autumn of this year. The employment eventually envisaged in the factory will be about 100, of whom three-quarters will be men.

REFRIGERATORS FOR CANADA

From left to right: Mr. Kenneth Butler, chief sales co-ordinator; and Mr. A. James Kendrick, president of the Gilson Manufacturing Co. Ltd. of Guelph; with Mr. Frank Andrews Sherry, publicity manager of Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd. (International Division); are seen viewing units from the first shipment to arrive at Gilson's Canadian warehouse. An initial order for 900 *Tricity refrigerators has been placed by Gilson for distribution throughout the whole of Canada. Mr. Sherry's visit coincided with a visit to New York and Canada on behalf of the British Society of Commerce, of which he is an honorary vice-president. In addition to the refrigerators, Gilson have just ordered* 1,000 *Tricity 'Petite' hairdryers which they also plan to market in Canada. The refrigerators and hairdryers will be on display at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto (from August* 19-*September* 5) *and also during the forthcoming British Week in October* 1967.

British industrial film successes

FIVE AWARDS were made to British productions at the fifth International Labour and Industrial Film Triennial in Antwerp, Belgium, for which 28 countries submitted 231 entries last month. Britain was also placed third (following West Germany and France) in order of merit for the best national participation.

The Triennial's highest award, a distinction for 'excellence', was presented in the Information Film Category to *North Slope Alaska,* produced for the British Petroleum Company Ltd. by Greenpark Productions Ltd. in association with the Film Producers Guild Ltd. In the same category mentions of 'special merit' were won by both *Design for Today,* produced for the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Foreign Office, Commonwealth Relations Office and Colonial Office by Associated British Pathe Ltd. in collaboration with Cammell Hudson Associates Ltd., and by *Project D,* produced for the Ford Motor Company Ltd. by Littleton Park Film Productions Ltd.

In the category of Films on Technology a distinction for 'excellence' was given to *Precise Measurement in Engineering,* produced by Film Workshop Ltd. for the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Ministry of Technology, while a mention of 'special merit' went to *Capping Colliery Wire Ropes with Molten White Metal,* a National Coal Board production.

CATALOGUES OF GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive catalogue service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room D.74, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Advertisement of Company Meeting

HOLMAN BROTHERS

(Manufacturers of Compressors, Rock Drills, Pneumatic Tools, Maxam Control Equipment, Pumps, etc.)

The Queen's Award to Industry, 1966

GROUP TURNOVER AGAIN INCREASED

MR. J. F. HOLMAN ON CURRENT HEALTHY LEVEL OF ORDERS

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Holman Brothers Limited will be held on July 20 at the Dorchester Hotel, Park Lane, London, W.1.

The following is the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. J. F. Holman, circulated with the report and accounts:

The turnover of the Group for the year again shows an increase, being up by 9 per cent over last year. It is disappointing, therefore, that I have to report a decrease in the Group trading profit from last year's record figure of £1,239,695 to £959,690, although the reduction in net profit after tax is only £24,764, from £610,627 to £585,863. Most of our subsidiary companies had a satisfactory year, as did Camborne to a lesser extent; but misfortune was encountered in our subsidiaries in India and Australia.

In India a recession in the production and sales of our products, with a consequential grave reduction in profit, was largely brought about by the deterioration in the economic position during the year which was aggravated by the short state of war that existed between India and Pakistan, and its aftermath; combined with the necessity that was enforced upon us to make changes in the selling arrangements of the Company. Previously sales were effected wholly through a firm of agents, but are now in the main handled by the Company's own selling force.

During the course of the year the top structure of our Company in Australia was completely reorganized, both as regards personnel and areas of responsibility. On the advice of the new management we have deemed it prudent to make certain provisions which result in a very considerable diminution in the Group profit for the year emanating from this subsidiary.

The results for the year for the Group as a whole, excluding these two subsidiaries, are about the same as last year. Since our selling prices have remained constant during the year, this has been achieved by increasing the volume of sales at home and abroad, with the result that increases in the cost of labour and material have been reasonably well contained. However, as there is no sign that the present level of the cost of labour and materials can be held, and as a considerable proportion of bought-out parts are incorporated in certain of our products, we have recently found it necessary to announce modest price increases on certain machines and spares.

SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Dealing now with our subsidiary and associated companies:

Holman Brothers (Pty.) Ltd. (South Africa): A small increase in turnover was achieved but the improvement in profit margins which obtained last year did not continue and the resulting profit before tax was marginally lower. Construction of the new factory and stores was completed shortly after the end of the financial year and these premises were occupied in May. An offer to purchase the old premises has now been received, which, if finalized, will result in a substantial capital profit appearing in the current year's accounts.

Holman Brothers Rhodesia (Private) Ltd., Holman Brothers (Zambia) Ltd: For the first half of 1965/6 operations in Central Africa were conducted by the Rhodesian company but thereafter the Zambian company commenced active operations. In these circumstances I will deal with the combined operations for the year in the two territories which resulted in a modest increase in turnover, but, as a result of reduced agency sales, the profit before tax was somewhat lower. In view of the difficult conditions under which the management has been operating the result is very creditable. For the future, with each company operating separately, much will depend on the political and economic situation in the respective countries. It is noteworthy, however, that at present by far the largest proportion of supplies to these two companies does not come from the United Kingdom.

Holman Brothers (Australia) Pty. Ltd: I have already made reference to this company. I visited Australia last March and was present at the opening of the new Offices and Works which we have constructed in Melbourne. This company over recent years has shown a progressively increasing volume of sales and the impressions I gained from my visit make me confident that this trend will be maintained and that as a result of reorganization full profitability will be restored during the coming year.

Holman Brothers (Canada) Ltd: A considerable increase in turnover was obtained but profit margins remain below a reasonable level due to the high selling expenses incurred in Canada and the U.S.A. Plans for new premises, to which I referred last year, are now well advanced, so that building could commence without delay when the time is considered opportune.

Holman-Climax Manufacturing Ltd. (India): As mentioned previously, this company has been severely affected by the economic situation in India and an enforced change in the method of operations.

It is satisfactory, however, that the quality of the products made in our Calcutta factory has been maintained at a high level and I feel confident that we are now in a good position to take advantage of the immense pent-up demand for our products in this part of the world.

It has not been possible in the time available to evaluate the effects of the recently-announced devaluation of the rupee but some loss in the conversion of remittances will be inevitable. On the other hand, our subsidiary should be assisted in its current objective of increasing its exports from India. Taking all factors into account I am hopeful that a reasonable level of profits will be resumed this year.

Holman Brothers (Ghana) Ltd: The severe economic crisis which has affected Ghana has created conditions which have made trading extremely difficult. That this company has succeeded in increasing its turnover is most gratifying, and as a result the profit shows an improvement over last year.

Holman Brothers (East Africa) Ltd: This company effected a gratifying and substantial increase in turnover and the further improvement in the resulting profit is satisfactory.

Holman Brothers (Nigeria) Ltd: A further improvement in turnover was offset to some extent by increased selling and administration expenses, but the resulting profit showed an advance over last year.

(*Continued on next page*)

Holman Iberica S.A. (Spain): This company achieved a remarkable increase in turnover and recorded a handsome increase in profit. I am confident that this company will continue to prosper.

Climax France S.A.: The turnover of this company and the resulting profit were both marginally down on the record figures for last year.

Saxton & Co. (London) Ltd., Saxton & Co. (Deep Drillers) Ltd: These companies have provided the Group with valuable first-hand experience of our products under field conditions as a result of offering them for hire purposes and contract drilling; they also made a small contribution towards profits.

Maxam Pneumatik G.m.b.H. (West Germany): Market Research has disclosed a large potential for Maxam products in Germany, and in order to take the fullest possible advantage of this we have recently registered a new company in that country. This company is wholly owned and has now commenced trading. I am hopeful that it will become a most useful addition to the Group.

GROUP ACTIVITIES

I referred last year to the introduction of the Export Rebate Scheme; and although its operation has necessitated a great deal of clerical effort the benefit to the company, as a result of our high level of exports, has been welcome. We now look forward to enjoying the advantages of the new financing facility offered by the banks to exporting companies under the guarantee of the Export Credits Guarantee Department. It is hoped that this will provide the company with quick cash, particularly in respect of shipments to our subsidiary companies, through whom so much of our export business is conducted.

In the Holman range sales of Rotair compressors and Down-the-Hole drills have shown substantial increases compared with last year.

We are about to put on the market a Rotair compressor giving 170 cubic feet of compressed air per minute mounted on the new Ford 5000 tractor, which provides a fully self-propelled compressor with a higher output than we have previously been able to offer. Additionally, we have marketed two further self-propelled reciprocating compressors mounted respectively on the new Ford 3000 and 4000 tractors. We have also put on the market a new medium weight breaker and two new hand-held rock drills.

Sales of Maxam fluid power equipment continue their steady advance, and a further improvement in profit margins was obtained. During the past year we acquired rights for a new device which enabled Maxam Power Ltd. to produce a fluid logic system which is being marketed under the name 'Maxalog'. This development put us in the position of being the first company outside the U.S.A. to offer a commercial system of fluidic control which is capable of wide-spread application to industry. Great interest has been shown in this new system, and we are currently negotiating agreements in overseas territories to exploit this system. I am convinced that this innovation, allied to standard products, points to a highly profitable future for this company.

The centralization programme was completed according to plan and the new Head Office building was fully occupied by February last. During the course of the year it became apparent that the activities of Maxam Power Ltd. had further increased, and were continuing to increase to a degree that extended accommodation and facilities were immediately essential. It was decided, therefore, that this company should re-occupy the former Climax premises which were earlier considered redundant and were on offer for sale. Advantage was further taken of this move to give the company a substantial measure of autonomy. The transfer was effected early in February, 1966 and it is already apparent that greatly increased efficiency will result.

Shareholders may have seen in the Press reference to the company having received the Queen's Award to Industry for its export performance. This is an honour which is highly prized and I feel that it reflects great credit on the management and employees of the Group.

Since for a number of years past the identities of Climax Rock Drill & Engineering Limited and Cornwall Drop Stamping Company Limited have been virtually lost due to their operations being completely absorbed into the Group, on 1st April, 1965 their assets and undertakings were transferred to the Parent Company. Subsequently it was felt desirable to liquidate both companies and the necessary steps were taken on 18th March, 1966.

GROUP BALANCE SHEET

I now refer to the Balance Sheet of the Group. There has been a further substantial increase in Land and Buildings which reflects to a large extent expenditure on the centralization scheme at Camborne, but also expenditure on new premises in South Africa and Australia. The increase in Plant and Machinery refers largely to expenditure at Camborne.

In spite of all our efforts, Stock and Work in Progress showed a considerable increase over the figures a year ago. This was most marked at Camborne but the majority of our overseas subsidiary companies also were holding larger stocks. To a large extent the higher stock holdings may be justified by the increased turnover but the delays in deliveries of bought-out components, which still continue, frequently result in our inability to complete the assembly of machines for despatch and this renders it difficult for us to maintain stocks at Camborne at an acceptable level. This condition has a repercussive effect on our subsidiaries, who are placed in the position of having to accept irregular deliveries.

The increase in Trade and other Debtors and Bills Receivable is largely a result of increased turnover but in certain overseas countries economic difficulties have led to delays in collection.

Sundry Creditors again show a marked increase as a result of greater purchases.

There has been a large increase in Cash at Bank and this is mainly accounted for by an accumulation of funds in Ghana awaiting remittance approval. The situation in Rhodesia has also resulted in a build up of cash in that country.

The very heavy expenditure on Buildings and Machinery and the large increase in Stock and Work in Progress have inflated the Group Bank Overdrafts as compared with a year ago. Your Directors have under consideration at the present time plans for replacing part of the bank borrowings by more permanent capital.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Referring to the Consolidated Profit and Loss Account of the Group, the profit before taxation shows a decrease of £280,005 to £959,690. Taxation and Minority Interests amount to £373,827 compared with £629,068 a year ago, leaving a net profit attributable to the Parent Company of £585,863 which is slightly down on the 1964/5 figure of £610,627. The reduced tax charge is largely due to the introduction of Corporation Tax in the United Kingdom instead of the former Income Tax and Profits Tax. Other contributory factors are the low incidence of taxation on the profit of the South African subsidiary and the shortfall in profit in India compared with last year, as the rate of taxation in that country is extremely high.

EFFORTS TO INCREASE PRODUCTIVITY

The rising cost of labour and materials is a constantly recurring theme in statements from company chairmen but less frequently is reference made to the main means of offsetting these direct costs – namely, the curbing of overhead charges and the raising of productivity. We have taken positive steps in both these directions; firstly, we have centralized our manufacturing operations in Camborne thus eliminating duplication of effort, and to assist us in the control of administrative costs we engaged the services of a firm of consultants who specialize in this particular sphere; and, secondly, we have adopted a policy of introducing the maximum number of automatic machine tools into our plant.

From reports of discussions between employers and senior officials of the unions there would seem to be no conflict of opinion between them regarding the Government's objective to restore the country's balance of payments; however, the majority of union members still behave as if they resist the challenge of increased productivity. We have had disputes as a result of our efforts to make the best use of the limited manpower in Cornwall that is suitable for an engineering company, and in consequence we have lost much needed production. There remains a lack of realization that the nation must improve its productivity if it is to hold its competitive position in the world and so maintain its standard of living; and that reward, in the form of wages and benefits, can only be commensurate with effort.

In order to take advantage of the provisions of the Finance Act 1965 a second interim dividend of 17 per cent less income tax was paid on 31st March, 1966, which, when combined with the first interim, makes a total distribution of 25 per cent less income tax. As was indicated at the time of the announcement of this second interim, no final dividend will be paid.

Shareholders will, I hope, be interested in the additional information given in the accounts which shows the geographical analysis of our turnover. A slight variation in the method of compiling the figures for 1965/6 has necessitated similar alterations in the figures for previous years so as to provide a true comparison. This has led to minor differences from the percentage figures which I have given in statements for earlier years.

It is proposed to issue half-yearly figures in future. I would stress, however, that quite apart from the effect of holidays on the results for the half-year to 30th September in each year, it has been our experience that the first half-year is usually less profitable than the second and shareholders should not conclude that figures for the first half-year are necessarily a reliable guide to the full year's results.

CURRENT YEAR

Although the rate of order intake is not so buoyant as at this time last year it is still being maintained at a healthy level. Whilst I believe that the results for the current year will show an improvement on those obtained in 1965/6, I think it unlikely that they will attain the record level of 1964/65.

Finally, I feel sure that you will wish to join with the Board in recording appreciation to all our employees at Camborne and throughout the world for the service which they have given during the past year.

Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22

Board of Trade Regional office

Asked whether he was aware that the need for additional employment opportunities in South Wales required an expansion of his department's establishments in Wales; and what action he would take to increase the existing staff, Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, answered that the staff of the Board of Trade Office for Wales had been substantially increased in recent months to deal with the need for additional employment opportunities in South Wales. Further increases were under consideration.

In answer to a further question on the present establishments of his department in Wales, the North-east Region and Scotland, respectively; and what action was taken to ensure that the staff needs of the department in Wales are sufficient to meet requirements, the President said that the present complements of the Board of Trade Offices in Wales, the Northern Region (which includes Cumberland and Westmorland) and Scotland were 44, 61 and 124 respectively. Detailed figures are given in *Hansard* for June 22.

Industrial Estates Management Corporation

Asked what were the present establishments of the Industrial Estates Management Corporation in Wales and Scotland, respectively, the President replied that the figures for June 1966 were 280 and 898 respectively. The difference between the figures was largely accounted for by the much greater provision of canteen services in Scotland and by the Scottish practice of landlords' responsibility for repairs.

Answering a further question on what additional staff had been provided for his department for the Industrial Estates Management Corporation in Wales since the recent announcement of a new advance factory programme in South Wales, the President said: 'One additional post has recently been approved. The Corporation is reviewing its further needs in the light of the recent growth in its activities'.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23

Merchant Shipping Act

The President of the Board of Trade was asked if he would make a statement on the progress he had made so far in examining the changes to be made in sections 2 and 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, dealing with conditions of service of merchant seamen and fishermen respectively. Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State, Board of Trade, answered that extensive consultations between officials of the Board and Seafarers' and Shipowners' Organizations about revision of Part II of the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, relating to merchant seamen, had resulted in a considerable measure of agreement, but further work and discussion would be necessary before legislation could be introduced. Proposals for the amendment of Part IV, relating to fishermen, were in course of preparation, but these had not yet been discussed with the appropriate organizations in the fishing industry.

Communications at sea

Asked what measures he was taking to improve communications at sea following his recent investigations into this matter, Mr. Roy Mason said that he had written to all fishing vessel associations strongly recommending that radio-equipped fishing vessels should be in touch with their owners or someone ashore, preferably once every 24 hours, but at least once every 48 hours.

Earnings of Board of Trade employees

Asked approximately how many adult male employees of the Board of Trade were at the latest convenient date earning less gross than £10, £11, £12, £13 and £14 per week respectively, Mr. George Darling said the numbers in the Board of Trade and the Export Credits Guarantee Department at June 9, 1966, were:

Gross earnings (exclusive of overtime)	Number of staff
Under £10 per week	1
£10 and under £11 per week	6
£11 and under £12 per week	97
£12 and under £13 per week	363
£13 and under £14 per week	337

(*Continued on next page*)

RUSSIAN VISITORS TO BRITISH INDUSTRY

Mr. R. A. Walker, technical director of Tempair Ltd., Maidstone, Kent (second left) describes the new Rootes Tempair Gemini 102 air conditioner unit to Mr. V. P. Kochegin, director of the department V/O, Technashimport, Moscow (right). With them in the picture are (left to right) W. Ewing, works superintendent; A. S. Zhukov, Trade Delegation of the USSR in the United Kingdom, London; and an interpreter. V/O Technashimport has placed a £10,000 order for over 100 Tempair units.

ENTRIES ARE INVITED FOR INCLUSION IN THE

EIGHTH SALE

of

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PARLIAMENTARY ANSWERS, *continued*

United Kingdom imports

The President was asked what was the value of imports into this country in the first five months of 1964, 1965 and 1966 in the categories of raw materials, industrial machinery and equipment, and consumer goods respectively. He replied that detailed figures for May 1966 were not yet available; imports for the first four months were:

	January to April		
	1964	1965	1966
	£ million	£ million	£ million
Raw materials (a)	372	368	354
Industrial machinery and equipment (b)	133	135	185
Consumer goods (c)	96	77	94

(a) Sections 2 and 4 of the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised).

(b) Divisions 71 and 72 (excluding domestic appliances and aircraft engines).

(c) Includes cars and motor cycles, works of art, clothing and footwear and other headings covering mainly consumer goods.

Commonwealth trade

Asked on what percentage of British imports from each Commonwealth country the United Kingdom granted Imperial preference; and what was the average margin of that preference, Mr. Roy Mason said that this information for the year 1962, the latest for which it was available, was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 31, 1965.

Replying to a further question on what percentage of British exports to each Commonwealth country the United Kingdom received Imperial preference in 1965; and what was the average margin of that preference, Mr. Roy Mason said: 'This information for the year 1961, the latest for which it is available, is given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 11, 1965. In general the changes since are believed not to be have been substantial, though they may have been significant in particular countries.'

FRIDAY, JUNE 24

Monopolies Commission report on detergents

Asked whether he had received the report of the Monopolies Commission on the supply of household detergents and when it would be available to Parliament, the President said that he had received the Commission's report on June 10. He was considering it and would lay it before Parliament and publish it as soon as possible.

Industrial development certificates

Asked whether, in view of the threatened contraction of labour by Vauxhall Motors Limited at Luton and Dunstable, and the rapidly expanding population, he would issue industrial development certificates to new industries seeking to come to South Bedfordshire, Mr. George Darling answered that the general shortage of labour in Bedfordshire seemed likely to continue and he saw no justification at this stage for a relaxation in the issue of industrial development certificates.

MONDAY, JUNE 27

Linguists in Export Services Branch

The President was asked how many officers of the Export Services Branch were qualified Civil Service Commission interpreters in French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian, Polish, Bulgarian, Serbo-Croat, Arabic, Portuguese and Japanese, respectively. He replied: 'None. However, a substantial number of officers in the Export Services Branch have a knowledge of foreign languages, covering altogether some 20 languages.'

Market research projects overseas

The President was asked how many market research projects, administered by the British National Export Council to date, had been concerned with the Socialist States of Eastern Europe, and with the USSR in particular. He replied: 'Two, neither of which have been concerned with the USSR.

Answering a further question on how many market research projects overseas had been accepted to date by the BNEC; in what sectors of industry; what were the subjects of research; and what grants were paid in each case, the President answered that 39 market research projects overseas had been assisted by grants paid through the BNEC. Grants had been paid under the same arrangements towards the cost of 15 additional projects which were partly market research and partly inquiries into the feasibility of trade missions or other overseas trade promotions.

The projects are set out in the following list; the 15 additional projects in the second part.

PART I

Sponsoring Organisation	Subject of Research	Countries Visited	BNEC Grant
Seed Potato Marketing Board for Northern Ireland	Seed potatoes	Italy, Malta & Libya	£292
Cordage Manufacturers' Export Group	Ropes and twines	China	£710
British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association	Chemical plant	Finland	£76
British Fashion Export Group	Women's and Children's fashions	Austria	£50*
Federation of Association of Materials Handling Manufacturers	Mechanical engineering products	Yugoslavia	£509
British Friesian Cattle Association Society	Bull semen	Malta	£35
Galloway Cattle Society	Cattle for breeding	Italy	£101
British Friesian Cattle Society	Cattle for breeding	Portugal and Spain	£76
British Landrace Pig Society	Pedigree pigs	Portugal and Spain	£41*
British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation	Fashion footwear	Denmark, Norway, Sweden Finland & Iceland	£157
The Shipbuilding Conference	Merchant vessels	Japan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Malaya	£526
Livestock Export Council	Pedigree sheep	Sweden	£57
The Shipbuilding Conference	Ships, marine engines and repairs	Portugal	£85
British Leather Fashionwear Export Group	Leather fashions	USA	£338
Association of British Chemical Manufacturers'	Alginates and fertilizers	Canada	£531
British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation	Fashion footwear	Canada & USA	£413
Electronic Engineering Association	Electronic equipment	Spain	£187
Ayrshire Cattle Society	Pedigree cattle	Spain	£56*
Livestock Export Council	Pedigree cattle	Hungary	£45
Ayrshire Cattle Society	Pedigree cattle	Canada	£250*
Federation of Associations of Mining Equipment Manufacturers	Coalmining equipment	Spain	£411
British Nuclear Forum	Components for Nuclear Power Plant	Sweden	£44
Shipbuilding Conference	Ships	Lebanon and Syria	£69
Book Development Council	Books	Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand Philippines & Hong Kong	£448
Shipbuilding Conference	Ships over 100 tons	Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran & Iraq	£245
British Leather Fashionwear Export Group	Women's high grade fashionwear	USA	£368*
Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers'	Carpets	USA	£1,210
Galloway Cattle Society	Pedigree cattle	Italy	£60
British Footwear Manufacturers' Federation	Fashion footwear	Belgium & Holland	£114
Paintmakers' Association	Paint and allied products	West Germany	£810*
Hereford Herd Book Society	Pedigree cattle	Spain	£40*
Shipbuilding Conference	Ships and marine engines	Senegal, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Nigeria	£245
Livestock Export Council	Pedigree sheep	Portugal	£58
Cotton Board	Cotton and Man-made fibres	Sweden	£110*
British Overseas Engineering Services Bureau	British consultancy services	USA & Mexico	£1,475*
British Mechanical Engineering Federation	Mechanical handling equipment	Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland	£3,750*
United Kingdom Cutlery and Silverware Manufacturer Association	Cutlery, flatware and table hollowware	Japan	£550*
Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers	High pressure rubber hose	France, W. Germany, Italy Holland & Spain	£5,150*
Shipbuilding Conference	Ships	Greece	£172*
PART II			
London Chamber of Commerce	Reconnaissance for mission	New Zealand	£66
Leicester & County Chamber of Commerce	Reconnaissance for mission	Norway	£45
Scottish Council	Reconnaissance for mission	USA	£168
Scottish Council	Reconnaissance for mission	Switzerland	£31
Dundee Chamber of Commerce	Reconnaissance for mission	Austria	£43
Glasgow Junior Chamber of Commerce	Reconnaissance for store promotion	Sweden	£55
Scottish Council	Reconnaissance for store promotion	France	£165*
Tyneside Chamber of Commerce	Reconnaissance for mission	Canada	£197
London Chamber of Commerce	Reconnaissance for mission	Italy-France	£54
Council of Scottish Chambers of Commerce	Recconnaissane for mission	Canada	£132
Leicester & County Chamber of Commerce	Reconnaissance for mission	Malta Greece	£130*
London Chamber of Commerce	Reconnaissance for mission	France-Luxembourg	£54*
Society of Independent Manufacturers'	Basic market research, miscellaneous light engineering products and consumers goods, and reconnaissance for mission	Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria Rumania, Yugoslavia	£190
North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce	Reconnaissance for mission	Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland	£87*
Leicester Chamber of Commerce	Reconnaissance for mission	USA	£255*

* Estimated; final cost not yet known.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1966	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
July 14 & 15	**Commercial and private vehicles, industrial and electrical equipment, clothing and textiles, miscellaneous stores.**	**Ordnance Disposals Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, By Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.**	**Dixon & Wallace (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447.)**

Commercial and private vehicles: Ransomes & Rapier 2-ton and 3½/5-ton mobile cranes; 'Hyster' 2-ton mobile crane; Neals 'Rapid' 2-ton mobile crane (diesel); Commer 5-ton trucks; Thames 3-ton trucks, with winch; Bedford hydraulic tippers and dropside trucks; Morris Commercial trucks; Lister 1-ton auto trucks; Mercury dropside trucks; Austin 'Champs'; Land Rovers 5 cwt. GP vehicles; Fordson 15 cwt. vans; Morris ambulances; Bedford 12 cwt. Utilecons; Brockhouse 4-wheel 5-ton drawbar trailers; Bedford 950-gallon refueller and 500-gallon water tanker; Fordson and David Brown tractors; Ford 'Popular' and 'Anglia' saloons and estate cars; Humber 'Hawk' Touring and Pullman limousines; Morris 'Minor', 'Mini-Minor', 'Minor 1000' and 'Oxford' saloons; Hillman 'Husky' estate cars; Standard 'Ensign' and 'Vanguard' estate cars; Coventry Climax 'Godiva', Austin, Leyland and Fordson Sulzer fire pumps; BSA, Douglas 'Vespa' and Matchless motor cycles.

Machine tools, industrial and electrical equipment: Black & Decker power drill ½ in. bench drilling machine; bench drilling machine, ⅝ in. motorized; Stedall-Dowding pillar drilling machine; Onan charging sets and power unit; oxy-acetylene welding and cutting plant; Metco metal spraying machine; hand operated water pumps, 2 in., 500 gallons gpm; ICI degreasing plant; portable brazing hearth (motorized); Singer industrial treadle sewing machine; Black & Decker electric drills and portable grinders; Wolf electric drills; Sadia 20-gallon electric water boilers; large quantity of miscellaneous electrical equipment.

Clothing and textiles: Denim and battle dress blouses and trousers; jackets; jerkins; raincoats; greatcoats; leggings; rubber boots; ankle boots; shoes; single and double mattresses; sheets; pillows; blankets; haversacks; canvas packs; old leather, hessian, rubber and webbing; mixed rags, etc.

July 21	**Machine tools, engineering and electrical equipment, miscellaneous stores including:**	**Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Melton Mowbray, Leics.**	**Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel. Melton Mowbray 3081.)**

Oldfield & Schofield boring, surfacing and screwcutting lathes; centre lathes 4½ in. to 8½ in.; slotting machine; pillar and bench drills; chain and chisel mortising machine; instruments makers' lathes; shearing and punching machines; bending, rolling and folding machines; planing and thicknessing machines; grooving machines; wood working machines; pipe and bolt screwers and benders; portable electric drills; heavy duty compressors; pneumatic tools; cylinder reborers and polishers; Landon re-tinning plant; steam cleaners; pneumatic concrete breakers; cement gun apparatus; heat treatment furnaces and ovens; smiths hearths and forges; welding kits and spares; tyre inflation and lubricating plants; sewing machines; electric motors; carding machines; circular saw bench; air conditioners; electrical and test instruments; battery chargers; copper heater units; copying and aircraft cameras; lens; projectors; episcope; enlargers; plate drying tables; proving presses; generators; electrical and radar equipment; warehouse tractor and stillage trucks; trailer vans and trailers; quantities of lead, brass, copper, cable and canvas; also many items of general stores.

July 27	**Motor vehicle spares, aero and aircraft spares, miscellaneous stores including:**	**No. 16 Maintenance Unit, RAF, Stafford**	**South & Stubs (Dept. L), 28 Eastgate Street, Stafford. (Tel. Stafford 2331.)**

Rolls Royce, Leyland, Thorneycroft, Coventry Climax, Standard, Austin, Bedford, Rover and Caterpillar spares; Land Rover, Triumph, Ford V8 engines; miscellaneous parachute metal fittings and nylon webbing; ball and roller bearings; fire extinguishers; 4 tons miscellaneous batteries; 14 tons scrap tyres; aluminium boxes and containers; aircraft trolleys; 2 Keith Blackman high efficiency blower and exhaust units with 400v electric motor and starter on trolleys; bedrooms furniture including chest of drawers, dressing tables, wardrobes, single and double beds and other household furniture; radar and radio equipment; wooden crates and cases including aero engines cases; wire rope, 66 ft. lengths, 2½ in. circumference.

July 28	**Electrical equipment, clothing and textiles, miscellaneous stores including:**	**No. 25 Maintenance Unit, RAF, Hartlebury, Worcs.**	**Nock & Joseland (Dept. L), 65 Coventry Street, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053.)**

Transformers; invertors; convertors; generators; alternators; meters; motors; batteries; battery chargers; starter units; test equipment; fuel pumps; aircraft wheels; cameras; film and bromide papers; epidiascopes; bearings; Ford engines; rubber dinghies and dinghy equipment; lifting tackle; winches; hoists; greatcoats; raincoats; jackets; blouses; trousers; khaki drill clothing; shorts; underwear, etc.; furniture; mattresses; carpets and a large quantity of miscellaneous stores.

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (Postal Order only).

FOR SALE : Nr. Boroughbridge, Yorks

Tenders are invited for purchase and off site removal of two 90 ft. Timber Towers standing on Norton-le-Clay old wireless site. Requests for inspection and tender forms to reach the Defence Land Agent (R.A.F.), Blackfriars House, 9 Rougier Street, York. (Tel.: 59261), by July 8, 1966. Latest date for acceptance 10.0 a.m. July 22.

BY ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

The Ex-R.A.F. Depot, Cricklade, Wilts. Sale of 17 Nissen and Romney Huts, Timber Huts, Garages, and a Robin Hangar. Thursday, July 14, 1966, at 2.30 p.m.

Catalogues from the Auctioneers, Fielder, Jones & Taylor, 10 Oxford Street, Malmesbury, and at Swindon, Wilts.

Former R.A.F. Station, Yatesbury (Cherhill site). Parts with vacant possession. Approximately 71,968 acres of Freehold land together with highly important hangars and buildings erected thereon, and containing approximately 121,250 square feet of covered space and two semi-detached houses, six excellent self-contained flats, all formerly part of the Royal Air Force station, Yatesbury (Cherhill Site).

To be submitted for Sale by Auction in two lots, subject to Conditions of Sale at The Lansdowne Arms Hotel, Calne, on Wednesday, July 27, 1966, at 3 p.m. by Thompson, Noad & Phipp, 39 Market Place, Chippenham, Wilts. (Tel. 2271-2), 'Clare House,' 35 Market Place, Melksham, Wilts. (Tel. 2336).

REPORTS FOR UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirers should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,085	—	16,100	15,373	15,373	9,140	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1961	113	114	121	116	111	100	130	130	138	138	123	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	134	142	125	+ 76	+ 33	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	132	108	144	145	132	+177	+ 89	+29	+55
1964	124	128	144	139	123	106	153	121	170	184	151	+513	+332	+72	+47
1965	127	132	152	147	125	108	159	132	168	189	157	+311	+199	+19	+57
1964															
3rd quarter	124	128	146	139	123	106	155	121	179	184	153	+137	+ 77	+19	+17
4th quarter	126	130	147	143	125	107	159	128	177	189	156	+108	+ 50	+30	+15
1965															
1st quarter	128	132	150	146	127	108	160	138	168	191	158	+ 61	+ 49	—10	+12
2nd quarter	126	131	151	145	123	107	158	127	172	184	159	+ 95	+ 83	— 5	+ 7
3rd quarter	127	132	153	148	124	108	156	131	160	187	155	+117	+ 71	+21	+20
4th quarter	129	133	155	151	126	109	161	130	170	195	157	+ 38	— 4	+13	+18
1966															
1st quarter	..	134	..	..	..	110	..	134*	163*	..	..	..	+ 66*	+ 6*	+17
1965															
November	..	133	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	134	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1966															
January	..	134	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February		133				109									
March		135				110									
April		134*				110									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS				LABOUR						BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults			IMPORTS	EXPORTS	
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average (seasonally adjusted)	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices							series shown in thousands						
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956					1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—					3,836	3,250	
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 14
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 93
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	— 5	..	130	130	+105
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	+77	..	148	136	—406
1965	165	121	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	+44	..	150	145	—136
1964														
3rd quarter	153	113	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·0	149·4	359	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—124
4th quarter	162	124	127·6	+4·5	109·9	126·3	150·9	330	228	—14	—34	149	139	—103
1965														
1st quarter	169	121	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·8	306	233	+ 5	— 5	143	141	— 18
2nd quarter	166	127	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·2	304	288	+55	+33	152	141	— 70
3rd quarter	163	117	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	284	— 4	+ 6	153	147	— 56
4th quarter	165	121	133·5	+4·6	111·5	130·5	161·9	305	255	—29	—34	153	151	+ 8
1966														
1st quarter	164	122*	134·4	+4·3	113·7*	131·4*	165·9	279	260	+ 5	— 5	159	153	
2nd quarter								282*	295*	+35*	+33			
1965														
November	165	124	133·5	+4·5	111·4	130·5	162·1	301	253	—12	—16	156	153	..
December	165	121	134·1	+4·5	111·9	130·7	162·6	304	246	— 7	—11	153	155	..
1966														
January	165	122*	134·3	+4·4	113·0	130·9	165·0	285	245	— 1	— 1	158	146	..
February	165	121*	134·4	+4·5	114·1	131·3	165·4	277	260	+15	+ 6	159	159	..
March	164	122*	134·7	+4·3	114·0*	131·9*	167·2	274	274	+14	+10	158	153	..
April	164*	123*	136·3	+3·6	116·4*	132·5*	167·8	279	289	+15	+14	157	153	
May			137·2	+3·9	117·8*	132·6*	167·8	277	296	+ 7	+ 9	162*	155*	
June								290*	300*	+ 4*	+13			

* Provisional. † Not seasonally adjusted.

Slower growth in Commonwealth trade in 1965

IN 1965 exports from the Commonwealth as a whole continued to grow, but the rate of growth, 5 per cent, was not as strong as in 1964, and was lower than the 8 per cent increase in estimated world exports (excluding exports from the USSR, Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China). Slightly more than half the total rise of £615 million in Commonwealth exports was accounted for by the United Kingdom, whose exports (including re-exports) increased by 7 per cent. The overseas Commonwealth countries increased their exports by only 4 per cent, compared with an increase of 13 per cent between 1963 and 1964. This drop in the rate of growth of exports of the overseas Commonwealth reflects the decline last year in the value of exports of some major primary commodities.

Imports of the Commonwealth expanded faster than exports in 1965, but not as fast as in 1964. A rise of 6 per cent (£845 million) took the total to £14,533 million; the increase in world imports is estimated at 8 per cent. Of the additional Commonwealth imports the United Kingdom accounted for only £67 million, a rise of 1 per cent; imports of the overseas Commonwealth were £777 million higher, an increase of nearly 10 per cent.

Direction of Commonwealth exports

The fastest expansion in overseas Commonwealth exports was in exports to non-Commonwealth areas, which increased by 7 per cent (£320 million). About 80 per cent of the increase (£263 million) went to the United States, a 13 per cent increase over 1964. Exports to the EEC increased by 5 per cent (£42 million), and to Continental EFTA by 13 per cent (£17 million), but exports to Soviet Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China were a little below the 1964 level. Overseas Commonwealth countries exports to each other remained at about the same level as in the previous year, but their combined exports to the United Kingdom were 3 per cent (£43 million) lower than in 1964.

Canadian exports rose by 5 per cent (£151 million); most of these additional exports went to the United States and contributed strongly to the rise in Commonwealth exports to non-Commonwealth areas. Canada's exports to the overseas Commonwealth countries remained at the 1964 level, but her exports to the United Kingdom declined by nearly 2 per cent (£7 million). The following countries also recorded large increases in exports in 1965: Nigeria £54 million, Hong Kong £47 million, Singapore £31 million, and Malaya £15 million; a substantial proportion of these additional exports went to non-Commonwealth countries, and together these countries accounted for nearly half the total increase in exports of the overseas Commonwealth to countries outside the Commonwealth.

Rather more than one-third of Nigeria's increased exports of 25 per cent (£54 million) went to the United Kingdom; her exports to the EEC rose by about the same proportion. Hong Kong's exports rose by 13 per cent (£47 million), mostly to non-Commonwealth areas, notably the United States. Although Singapore's exports to non-Commonwealth countries rose by 24 per cent (£24 million) this trade was still well below the 1963 level; her trade with the whole Commonwealth, which increased by £7 million in 1965, was considerably above the 1963 level. Malaya's exports to the non-Commonwealth countries rose by 9 per cent (£16 million), while her trade with the Commonwealth decreased slightly.

The exports of both Australia and New Zealand were below the 1964 level: Australian exports by 3 per cent (£30 million), New Zealand by 7 per cent (£26 million). Reduced export earnings from wool contributed substantially towards these decreases in exports. India's exports also fell, but only by 1 per cent. The exports of all three countries to the United Kingdom were less than in 1964.

United Kingdom exports to the overseas Commonwealth rose by 7 per cent, an increase of £87 million. This was a faster rate of growth than in either of the two previous years. Exports to non-Commonwealth countries also rose by 7 per cent (£245 million); of this more than one-third went to the United States. United Kingdom exports to Continental EFTA accounted for most of the increase in total Commonwealth trade with this area.

Mr. Stewart M. Roberts (second right), leader of the Council of Scottish Chambers of Commerce trade mission to Canada, presents a plaque from the Council to Controller William Dennison, the acting Mayor of Toronto (in the absence of Mayor Philip Givens) to commemorate the visit of the 17-man Scottish mission to the city. On the left is Mr. Matthew Neil, secretary of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce; and right is Mr. Andrew M. Russell, assistant general manager of the British Linen Bank.

Export commodities of the Overseas Commonwealth

Falls in the value of exports of a number of primary products had a significant effect on the growth rate of overseas Commonwealth exports in 1965. The greatest reductions, compared with 1964, were in wool, a decrease of £74 million, and in wheat, down by £54 million. Raw sugar exports earned £33 million less than in 1964 and raw coffee exports were lower by £14 million. Lower prices for all these commodities were largely responsible for the reduced export earnings, but in the case of wheat and coffee there was also some loss in quantity. Drought conditions in Australia and New Zealand had an adverse effect on the quality of wool produced.

Copper exports gained £24 million compared with 1964, reflecting the high world demand for this commodity in an unsettled market. High copper prices benefited Zambia and Canada, who together produce most of the copper exported from the overseas Commonwealth. Tin exports rose by £18 million; this was mainly attributable to price increases, although there was a slight rise in the quantity exported. Exports of oilseeds and nuts increased by £16 million, and timber and natural rubber each contributed an additional £14 million. Raw cocoa exports increased in quantity by 38 per cent, but because of the fall in prices the increase in export earnings from this commodity amounted to only £12 million.

The net result of the movements in values and quantities of exports of the 23 major commodities shown in Table 4 was a decrease of £43 million compared with 1964.

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Commonwealth imports

The increase of 10 per cent (£777 million) in total imports of overseas Commonwealth countries last year was a reflection of the growth in imports from non-Commonwealth countries which were 12 per cent (£686 million) higher than a year earlier. £316 million of this was supplied by the United States. Imports from the EEC accounted for a further £158 million, a rise of 20 per cent compared with 1964. Overseas Commonwealth countries' imports from each other declined by about 2 per cent (£18 million), but their imports from the United Kingdom rose by 8 per cent, an additional £109 million. Their imports from Soviet Eastern Europe and the People's Republic of China showed a rise of £63 million, but this trade still accounts for only 5 per cent of total imports of overseas Commonwealth countries. Japan supplied an additional £79 million; her share of the overseas Commonwealth market is now about 7 per cent, and of the Australian market as high as 10 per cent.

Most of the main overseas Commonwealth countries increased the value of their imports in 1965, the notable exception being Ceylon, whose import restrictions were reflected in the fall of 25 per cent (£37 million) in imports. Canada's total imports increased by £378 million, a rise of 15 per cent compared with 1964. Of this rise the United States supplied £291 million. Imports from the United Kingdom accounted for a further £15 million of the total increase, but imports from the rest of the Commonwealth decreased by £11 million. Imports into Australia rose by 13 per cent (£137 million); the United Kingdom supplied £33 million of this increase, while the remainder came from non-Commonwealth countries. India imported an additional 6 per cent (£58 million), nearly all of which was supplied by non-Commonwealth countries (by Western Germany in particular). Imports into New Zealand rose by £32 million of which the United Kingdom supplied nearly £7 million; the United States supplied £11 million of the remainder. Singapore's imports were higher by £28 million compared with 1964; the United Kingdom supplied £7 million of this, but the remainder was due mostly to increased imports from non-Commonwealth areas.

United Kingdom imports from non-Commonwealth areas rose by 3 per cent, an increase of £102 million, of which just over half came from the EEC; imports from Continental EFTA increased by 6 per cent (£35 million), while imports from the overseas Commonwealth fell by 2 per cent (£35 million).

Statistical notes

Definitions of the statistics used in the tables insofar as they refer to countries of the Commonwealth were given in 'Statistical Notes' contained in the overseas Sterling Area trade summary published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 27, 1966 (page 1198).

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc?*

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the JOURNAL.

Table 1. Commonwealth imports

£ thousand million

	IMPORTS (a) (b) FROM								
	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth Countries	Total, Commonwealth Countries	United States	EEC	EFTA excluding United Kingdom	Other non-Commonwealth Countries	Total Non-Commonwealth Countries	World
THE COMMONWEALTH (c)									
1957	1·36	2·24	3·60	2·38	1·06	0·55	2·54	6·53	10·14
1958	1·27	2·04	3·31	2·02	1·05	0·50	2·51	6·08	9·39
1959	1·27	2·18	3·45	2·21	1·16	0·52	2·60	6·50	9·95
1960	1·39	2·35	3·75	2·57	1·35	0·62	2·87	7·41	11·16
1961	1·37	2·24	3·61	2·50	1·38	0·63	2·93	7·44	11·05
1962	1·27	2·28	3·55	2·68	1·38	0·64	3·05	7·74	11·29
1963	1·28	2·50	3·78	2·87	1·48	0·69	3·25	8·29	12·07
1964	1·33	2·81	4·13	3·49	1·72	0·83	3·52	9·56	13·69
1965	1·43	2·76	4·19	3·83	1·93	0·90	3·69	10·34	14·53
UNITED KINGDOM (d)									
1957	—	1·50	1·50	0·49	0·50	0·40	1·25	2·64	4·14
1958	—	1·34	1·34	0·35	0·54	0·37	1·24	2·50	3·83
1959	—	1·44	1·44	0·37	0·56	0·39	1·31	2·64	4·09
1960	—	1·51	1·51	0·57	0·67	0·47	1·44	3·15	4·66
1961	—	1·43	1·43	0·49	0·69	0·46	1·48	3·12	4·55
1962	—	1·44	1·44	0·48	0·72	0·47	1·51	3·19	4·63
1963	—	1·58	1·58	0·51	0·79	0·51	1·59	3·40	4·98
1964	—	1·76	1·76	0·65	0·94	0·63	1·72	3·94	5·70
1965	—	1·72	1·72	0·67	1·00	0·67	1·71	4·04	5·76
OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES (c)									
1957	1·36	0·74	2·10	1·89	0·56	0·15	1·29	3·89	6·00
1958	1·27	0·70	1·97	1·67	0·51	0·13	1·27	3·59	5·56
1959	1·27	0·74	2·01	1·84	0·59	0·13	1·29	3·85	5·86
1960	1·39	0·84	2·24	2·00	0·68	0·16	1·43	4·27	6·50
1961	1·37	0·81	2·18	2·01	0·68	0·17	1·45	4·32	6·50
1962	1·27	0·84	2·11	2·19	0·65	0·17	1·53	4·55	6·66
1963	1·28	0·91	2·19	2·37	0·69	0·19	1·66	4·89	7·09
1964	1·32	1·05	2·38	2·84	0·78	0·20	1·80	5·61	7·99
1965	1·43	1·03	2·47	3·15	0·93	0·23	1·98	6·30	8·77

(a) Excludes the trade of the British Protected States in the Middle East except in so far as this is recorded in the imports and exports of other Commonwealth countries.
(b) National valuations. Most Commonwealth countries record their imports at c.i.f. valuations; the major exceptions are Canada, Australia, Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi whose imports are recorded at f.o.b. valuations.
(c) Excludes the Republic of South Africa and also South West Africa. The Southern African Territories of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, whose trade figures are included with those of the Republic of South Africa and whose import and export trade in 1964 amounted to £18·0 million and £17·1 million respectively, are also excluded.
(d) Cinematograph film is excluded in 1959. Coverage and valuations are on the 1965 basis, i.e. including trade in precious stones and the re-valuation of parcel post imports.

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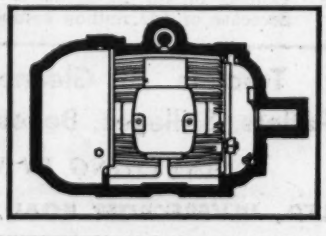
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Table 2. Commonwealth exports

£ thousand million

	EXPORTS (a) (b) TO								
	United Kingdom	Other Commonwealth Countries	TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	United States	EEC	EFTA excluding United Kingdom	Other non-Commonwealth Countries	TOTAL NON-COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	WORLD
THE COMMONWEALTH (c)									
1957	1·25	2·00	3·26	1·73	1·23	0·45	2·03	5·43	8·69
1958	1·20	1·91	3·11	1·71	1·08	0·42	1·88	5·09	8·20
1959	1·29	1·96	3·25	2·00	1·21	0·46	1·98	5·65	8·90
1960	1·34	2·15	3·48	1·89	1·32	0·51	2·17	5·89	9·38
1961	1·27	2·08	3·35	1·94	1·44	0·56	2·46	6·39	9·74
1962	1·24	2·00	3·24	2·16	1·54	0·59	2·43	6·71	9·95
1963	1·33	2·11	3·44	2·26	1·72	0·65	2·82	7·44	10·88
1964	1·49	2·29	3·78	2·49	1·81	0·71	3·13	8·14	11·92
1965	1·45	2·38	3·83	2·84	1·87	0·77	3·23	8·70	12·53
UNITED KINGDOM (d)									
1957	—	1·31	1·31	0·28	0·54	0·35	1·01	2·19	3·50
1958	—	1·26	1·26	0·32	0·49	0·33	0·99	2·13	3·39
1959	—	1·26	1·26	0·41	0·55	0·36	0·96	2·29	3·55
1960	—	1·35	1·35	0·37	0·61	0·40	1·05	2·44	3·79
1961	—	1·31	1·31	0·34	0·71	0·45	1·14	2·64	3·95
1962	—	1·22	1·22	0·38	0·83	0·48	1·16	2·85	4·06
1963	—	1·24	1·24	0·40	0·94	0·52	1·27	3·13	4·36
1964	—	1·28	1·28	0·43	0·96	0·57	1·32	3·29	4·57
1965	—	1·36	1·36	0·51	0·98	0·61	1·42	3·53	4·90
OTHER COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES (c)									
1957	1·25	0·69	1·95	1·45	0·68	0·09	1·02	3·24	5·19
1958	1·20	0·66	1·85	1·39	0·59	0·09	0·88	2·96	4·81
1959	1·29	0·69	1·98	1·59	0·65	0·10	1·02	3·36	5·35
1960	1·34	0·79	2·13	1·52	0·71	0·11	1·11	3·46	5·59
1961	1·27	0·76	2·04	1·60	0·73	0·11	1·31	3·75	5·79
1962	1·24	0·78	2·03	1·77	0·71	0·11	1·27	3·86	5·89
1963	1·33	0·87	2·20	1·86	0·77	0·13	1·56	4·31	6·51
1964	1·49	1·01	2·50	2·06	0·85	0·14	1·81	4·85	7·35
1965	1·45	1·02	2·46	2·33	0·89	0·15	1·80	5·17	7·63

(a) See footnote (a) to Table 1. (b) Exports include re-exports. (c) See footnote (c) to Table 1. (d) See footnote (d) to Table 1.

Table 3. Exports of principal commodities from the Overseas Commonwealth countries, 1959—1965

£ million

	Wheat	Raw sugar (*a*)	Raw cocoa	Raw coffee	Tea	Meat and meat preparations	Dairy products (*b*)	Fruit	Raw wool	Raw cotton (*c*)	Raw jute	Jute goods
1959	203·8	85·0	113·6	43·0	183·7	180·4	139·5	68·8	374·6	50·0	53·4	99·0
1960	204·0	89·1	107·4	42·9	184·5	165·4	115·8	70·0	384·8	54·7	60·7	117·9
1961	343·8	98·2	108·0	41·0	188·2	166·0	106·1	69·1	396·1	54·9	67·1	130·6
1962	288·2	104·8	107·4	46·1	192·3	183·9	106·2	78·9	395·2	47·0	58·4	135·4
1963	377·3	164·7	108·0	54·8	197·4	202·0	118·2	83·2	456·5	71·3	56·8	142·4
1964	468·1	160·8	114·4	79·3	192·7	231·4	148·7	95·6	493·5	57·4	63·9	153·2
1965 (*d*)	413·6	128·0	126·6	65·5	189·6	218·3	141·2	101·8	419·6	69·9	65·8	158·2

	Cotton piece-goods	Lead (*e*)	Tin	Copper	Natural rubber (*f*)	Hides and skins (*g*)	Timber	Iron ore	Tobacco and manufactures	Vegetable oils	Oilseeds and nuts	
1959	62·7	29·2	39·1	180·9	354·6	83·7	180·2	84·2	55·2	55·5	102·4	
1960	71·8	28·0	65·2	214·5	366·2	81·8	198·9	90·7	60·0	49·3	96·9	
1961	70·3	26·7	74·0	193·2	288·5	79·6	179·0	87·0	65·6	49·4	101·4	
1962	62·5	29·4	75·6	189·6	278·7	80·9	184·5	123·0	72·5	47·3	97·8	
1963	70·2	29·7	85·1	199·8	263·7	88·1	211·3	143·5	80·2	54·3	103·7	
1964	84·3	43·2	97·5	239·6	221·0	92·7	226·0	170·1	83·2	60·3	94·8	
1965 (*d*)	90·2	57·0	115·4	263·8	234·7	94·2	240·4	173·6	85·7	64·5	110·8	

(*a*) Excluding Sugar Preference Certificates. (*b*) Milk, cream, butter, cheese and eggs. (*c*) Including linters. (*d*) Partly estimated. (*e*) Including values of other metals found with lead in complex concentrates. (*f*) Excludes gutta-percha and jelutong. Total exports of rubber from the Overseas Commonwealth countries include re-exports from Malaya which are not separately available. Malayan imports of rubber (mainly from Sabah, Sarawak and Thailand) were valued at £12·1 million in 1964. (*g*) Including hides and skins exported from India in the rough tanned condition. Excluding fur skins.

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Table 4. Exports of principal commodities from the Overseas Commonwealth countries, 1965

	Unit of quantity	Exports in 1965			
		Quantity	% change over 1964	Value £ million	% change over 1964
Raw wool	lb. million	2,064·9	+ 2	419·6	—15
Raw cotton	lb. million	848·1	+29	69·9	+22
Raw jute	tons '000	718·3	—10	65·8	+ 3
Wheat	tons '000	18,242·6	— 5	413·6	—12
Raw sugar	tons '000	3,511·7	— 1	128·0	—20
Lead	tons '000	532·6	— 1	57·0	+32
Tin	tons '000	84·4	+ 3	115·4	+18
Copper	tons '000	1,009·5	— 5	263·8	+10
Raw cocoa	tons '000	846·7	+38	126·6	+11
Raw coffee	lb. million	589·1	— 4	65·5	—17
Tea	lb. million	1,023·6	+ 2	189·6	— 2
Natural rubber	tons '000	1,281·3	+ 3	234·7	+ 6
Cotton piece-goods	yds. million	1,277·6	+ 9	90·2	+ 7
Jute goods	tons '000	1,133·8	—13	158·2	+ 3
Meat and meat preps	cwts. million	21·3	— 3	218·3	— 6
Dairy products	—	—	—	141·2	— 5
Hides and skins	—	—	—	94·2	+ 2
Timber	—	—	—	240·4	+ 6
Iron ore	—	—	—	173·6	+ 2
Fruit	—	—	—	101·8	+ 6
Tobacco	—	—	—	85·7	+ 3
Vegetable oils	—	—	—	64·5	+ 7
Oilseeds and nuts	—	—	—	110·8	+17

Forty Leyland vehicles are now being operated by the Wallace Bay Company in Sabah, Malaysia, 15 miles from the Indonesian border. The company have the timber rights to exploit some 1,100 miles of virgin jungle and are now shipping out 25,000 tons of logs per month. Originally, when the Wallace Bay Co. moved into the Sabah area, they took 10 Burmese elephants into the forests with them, but the timber proved too large and heavy for them to move. Leyland Hippos and Super Hippos have now replaced the elephants.

Car and commercial vehicle production in May

THE MINISTRY of Technology have announced that production of cars and commercial vehicles was at weekly average rates of 39,462 and 10,121 units respectively during the four week statistical period of May 1966. This was a slightly higher rate of car output than in the same month last year but a slightly lower rate of output of commercial vehicles.

Production of cars in May, after allowing for seasonal factors and the number of working days, was, at 150,800 vehicles, about 2 per cent higher than in April and 5 per cent higher than the average monthly rate in 1965. In the three months ending May output of cars, at a monthly average of 150,000, was 4 per cent higher than in the previous three months.

The trend in the output of commercial vehicles was similar, with a rise in May, on the same seasonally adjusted basis, to 40,100 units or about 1 per cent higher than in April, and 6 per cent higher than the average for 1965. In the three months ending May output averaged 40,800 vehicles, exceeding that of the previous three months by 12 per cent.

Note:

The seasonal adjustments have been revised in the light of the pattern of production in 1965.

Car and commercial vehicles production figures

(Production figures of road motor vehicles cover complete vehicles, chassis with engines for delivery as such and unassembled vehicles for export. Road tractors are included but battery operated road vehicles are excluded.)

TABLE 1

Recorded production

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger cars (including taxis)		Commercial road vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, coaches and trolley-buses	
		Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average	Total	Weekly average
1963	52	1,607,939	30,922	385,717	7,418	18,064	347
1964	53	1,867,640	35,238	446,255	8,420	18,481	349
1965	52	1,722,045	33,116	437,242	8,409	17,974	346
1964 4th quarter	13	454,975	34,997	116,484	8,960	5,360	412
1965 1st quarter	13	459,782	35,368	116,314	8,947	4,849	373
2nd quarter	13	488,676	37,590	121,964	9,382	4,625	356
3rd quarter	13	341,571	26,275	90,013	6,924	3,724	286
4th quarter	13	432,016	33,232	108,951	8,381	4,776	367
1966 1st quarter	13	462,461	35,574	114,569	8,813	5,811	447
1965 March	5	169,421	33,884	43,123	8,625	1,715	343
April	4	139,782	34,946	35,401	8,850	1,510	378
May	4	155,837	38,959	40,219	10,055	1,509	377
1966 March	5	188,339	37,668	47,817	9,563	1,961	392
April	4	143,656	35,914	34,456	8,614	1,659	415
May	4	157,847	39,462	38,534	9,634	1,951	488

Table 2

Production – seasonally adjusted

Monthly averages — Thousands

	Passenger cars	Commercial vehicles
1963	134·0	33·6
1964	155·6	38·7
1965	143·5	37·9
1964 1st quarter	155·9	38·3
2nd quarter	157·7	38·7
3rd quarter	152·2	38·1
4th quarter	156·7	39·8
1965 1st quarter	143·6	39·0
2nd quarter	148·4	40·3
3rd quarter	137·1	36·1
4th quarter	144·9	36·3
1966 1st quarter	143·5	38·6
1965 July	144·7	37·5
August	131·4	34·5
September	135·3	36·4
October	144·2	37·1
November	139·4	35·4
December	151·1	36·4
1966 January	134·9	34·7
February	144·8	38·4
March	150·9	42·7
April	148·0	39·7
May	150·8	40·1
Average of: December 1965 to February 1966	143·6	36·5
March to May 1966	149·9	40·8
Percentage change	+4	+12

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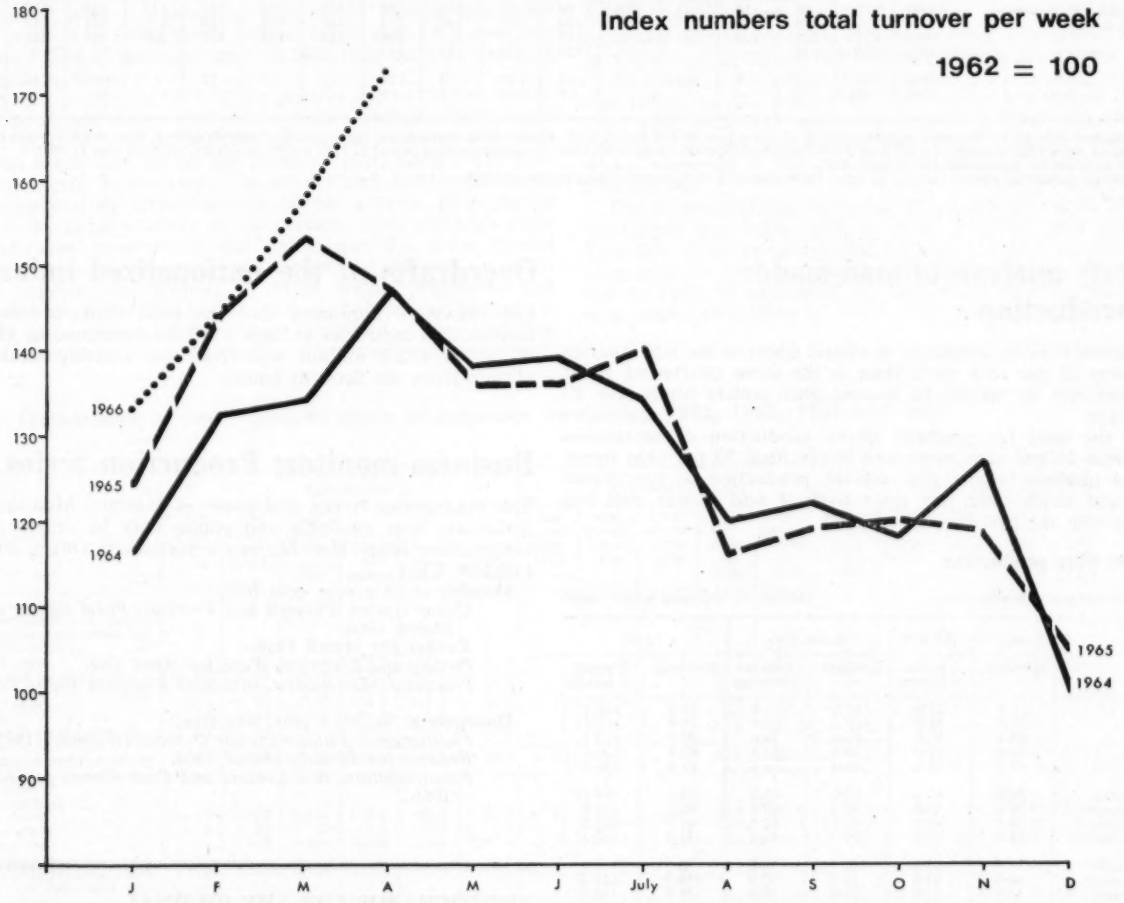
Turnover of the motor trades in April

SALES BY THE motor trade in April this year showed a considerable increase as compared with sales in April 1965. Whereas in the first quarter of the year sales were 3 per cent up on a year earlier, the increase in April was as great as 17 per cent.

It was the high level of sales of new motor vehicles in April, up by 38 per cent as compared with sales in April 1965, which brought about this increase in total turnover. Sales of second-hand motor vehicles which have earlier this year been a little above their level in the corresponding period of last year showed a small fall as compared with April 1965. All other sales and receipts (which include sales of petrol, oil, accessories, etc., and takings from repair work) continued to show steady growth with an increase of 5 per cent above the figures for April 1965.

It will be recalled that in 1965, when the Budget was at the beginning of April, increased buying of cars took place in the month of March, and business in April itself was relatively quiet. This year business in April was at a high level before the May Budget. Thus, in comparing April 1966 with April 1965, a busy month this year is being compared with a quiet month last year, and the comparison does not reflect the underlying trend of sales by the motor trades.

TURNOVER IN THE MOTOR TRADES



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Turnover of the motor trades

Index numbers of turnover per week and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

1962 = 100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1962 £ million)	Year	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
TOTAL TURNOVER (£2,979 million)	1963	112	105	125	113	104	89	101	121	124	132	120	124	110	107	112	112	92
	1964	127	128	141	125	114	116	132	134	147	138	139	134	120	122	118	127	100
	1965	130	141	140	125	114	124	144	153	147	136	136	140	116	119	120	119	105
	1966	152(b)	146				133	144	158	173								
	1965	+2	+11	—1	Nil	Nil	+7	+9	+14	Nil	—1	—2	+4	—3	—2	+2	—6	+5
	1966	+7(c)	+3				+7	Nil	+3	+17								
ANALYSIS OF TURNOVER:																		
Sales of new motor vehicles (£1,119 million)	1963	119	116	142	114	106	96	111	136	145	153	130	132	104	107	118	115	89
	1964	143	154	167	132	118	136	158	166	185	157	160	148	122	128	123	142	95
	1965	138	172	151	122	109	144	176	192	165	142	147	149	105	113	116	117	96
	1966	186(b)	173				155	166	192	227								
	1965	—3	+12	—9	—8	—8	+6	+11	+15	—11	—9	—8	+1	—14	—12	—6	—17	+1
	1966	+9(c)	Nil				+7	—6	Nil	+38								
Sales of secondhand motor vehicles (£568 million)	1963	108	103	127	111	93	72	97	132	127	137	119	124	111	100	103	104	75
	1964	120	124	142	118	96	104	135	132	145	146	136	130	114	113	105	111	75
	1965	119	132	142	110	93	107	138	148	162	142	126	127	104	102	105	98	79
	1966	140(b)	135				111	138	151	158								
	1965	Nil	+6	Nil	—7	—3	+3	+2	+12	+12	—3	—7	—2	—9	—9	Nil	—12	+4
	1966	+1(c)	+2				+4	Nil	+2	—3								
All other sales and receipts (£1,292 million)	1963	107	96	110	113	108	90	95	103	106	112	112	117	114	110	111	112	103
	1964	116	106	118	122	118	104	109	106	114	118	122	124	121	121	119	120	115
	1965	127	118	129	133	128	115	119	121	126	129	131	137	130	132	131	131	124
	1966	129(b)	128				124	126	132	133								
	1965	+10	+12	+9	+9	+9	+11	+10	+14	+10	+9	+7	+11	+7	+9	+11	+9	+3
	1966	+7(c)	+8				+8	+6	+9	+5								

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by April 1966 turnover was the four weeks from April 3, 1966, to April 30, 1966; the corresponding period in 1965 was from April 4, 1965, to May 1, 1965.
(b) Index numbers for period January to April 1966.
(c) Percentage change for period January to April 1966 compared with corresponding period of 1965.

Quarterly analysis of man-made fibre production

TOTAL PRODUCTION by weight of synthetic fibres in the first quarter of 1966 was 21 per cent more than in the same quarter of 1965; total production by weight of viscose plus acetate fibres was 10 per cent less.

Within the total for synthetic fibres, production of continuous filament was 16 per cent more and staple fibre 30 per cent more. Under the heading viscose plus acetate, production of continuous filament and staple fibre was respectively 4 and 15 per cent less compared with the first quarter of 1965.

Man-made fibre production

Quarterly averages and quarterly totals (Million lb. 'delivered weight' basis)

	Continuous filament		Staple fibre		Total	
	Synthetic	Viscose + acetate	Synthetic	Viscose + acetate	Synthetic	Viscose + acetate
1961	21·9	43·6	14·6	61·8	36·5	105·4
1962	28·5	44·2	17·2	66·9	45·7	111·1
1963	35·4	47·1	22·6	74·6	58·1	121·7
1964	41·4	53·1	28·3	83·5	69·7	136·6
1965	45·0	54·1	36·6	79·8	81·6	134·0
1962 1st quarter	23·8	43·9	15·7	63·2	39·6	107·1
2nd quarter	29·0	44·5	16·2	67·4	45·1	111·9
3rd quarter	28·3	42·7	16·6	62·5	44·9	105·2
4th quarter	33·0	45·7	20·3	74·4	53·2	120·1
1963 1st quarter	31·0	45·7	21·5	73·8	52·5	119·6
2nd quarter	34·8	47·8	21·5	73·9	56·3	121·7
3rd quarter	34·9	45·6	20·6	70·3	55·5	115·9
4th quarter	41·1	49·4	26·9	80·2	68·0	129·6
1964 1st quarter	41·2	52·2	25·9	84·0	67·2	136·2
2nd quarter	40·0	53·8	26·8	82·6	66·8	136·4
3rd quarter	38·2	51·4	26·9	78·5	65·2	129·9
4th quarter	46·1	55·1	33·5	88·9	79·6	144·0
1965 1st quarter	46·8	56·1	35·1	87·8	81·9	143·9
2nd quarter	47·3	53·8	34·2	86·6	81·5	140·4
3rd quarter	42·4	51·3	36·9	68·9	79·3	120·1
4th quarter	43·5	55·3	40·1	76·2	83·6	131·4
1966 1st quarter	54·1	54·0	45·5	75·0	99·5	129·0

The heading 'Viscose + acetate' includes triacetate and a very small quantity of protein fibres.

Overdrafts of the nationalized industries

HM TREASURY announce that the total bank overdrafts of the nationalized industries at June 15, 1966 amounted to £55.6 million, of which £52.3 million was from the clearing banks and £3.3 million from the Scottish banks.

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PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal. **Black and white prints:** *These should be 'action' photographs showing UK goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of UK businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.* **Colour photographs:** *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

Insurance companies in 1965

THIS IS THE fourth annual article summarising the information on investment and assets held by insurance companies which is provided to the Board of Trade by the British Insurance Association. The previous annual article was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 2, 1965. This article also provides statistics of transactions in assets of insurance companies during the first quarter of 1966.

Investment during 1965

Insurance companies' total net investment (including changes in agents' balances, etc.) was £658 million in 1965, a fall of £28 million compared with 1964 when total net investment was £686 million. These total figures differ slightly from those shown in the previous quarterly article on the insurance companies (*Board of Trade Journal*, April 1, 1966), which showed the sum of net investment in the four quarters of 1965, but excluded agents' balances, etc., which are only available annually.

The net investment of life funds was virtually unchanged in 1965 compared with the previous year (£633 million compared with £631 million in 1964), while general funds showed a considerably smaller figure of net investment in 1965 (£25 million), less than half the level in 1964.

The virtual cessation in 1965 of the general rise in the net investment of life funds since 1962 when these statistics began (net investment in 1963 was 16 per cent up on the previous year and in 1964 was 8 per cent up on the previous year) arose from considerable quarterly fluctuations. The second and third quarters of 1965 both showed net investment at 10 per cent or more below the level of the same quarters of the previous year, although there was considerable recovery in the fourth quarter. Some special factors were operating during the middle part of the year, in particular the smaller contribution of large single premiums and annuity purchases after the budget period than in the immediate past. Other more general factors may also have been operating during the year as a whole to restrict the growth of investment, such as the attractions of alternative forms of investment (for example, unit trust investment linked with life assurance as an alternative to the traditional with-profits policies), increased maturity claims and the build-up of payments in insured pension schemes.

Table 1 shows the net investment of insurance companies in the past four years, while Table 2 expresses the investment of life funds in percentage terms in order to show more clearly the changing pattern of investment.

Life funds investment

Net investment in public sector securities at £80 million, or about 13 per cent of total net investment, continued the downward trend evident since 1962 when investment in the category was proportionately well over twice as important as in 1965, although 1962 was itself a peak year. Investment in British Government securities (mainly medium- and long-dated stock) fell to £56 million in 1965 compared with £92 million in 1964 and £136 million in 1962. Investment in local authority, etc., securities recovered from negligible figures in 1964 to £24 million in 1965, only slightly below the level of 1963.

Investment in company securities was proportionately rather lower in 1965 than in the previous year (about 44 per cent of total net investment compared with 54 per cent in 1964), although within this category there was further growth of investment in company debentures (£208 million in 1965, £24 million higher than in 1964) and a substantial falling away in investment in equities (halved from £142 million in 1964, which was a peak year in equity investment, to £72 million in 1965, which was below the levels in 1962 and 1963, £75 million and £119 million respectively). This reflected, in part, the switch from equity to debenture financing which occurred in the new issue market as a result of the 1965 Finance Act.

The most significant increases in net investment in 1965 were in mortgages and loans, and in land, property and ground rents. Together these categories formed 43 per cent of the life funds' investment in 1965 compared with 29 per cent in 1964 and 31 per cent in 1962. In particular, net investment in house purchase loans rose from £49 million in 1964 to £87 million in 1965, most of the

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 1. Transactions at cash values in assets of insurance companies, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965

£ million

Assets	Life Funds						General Funds						Combined Funds					
	Net investment 1962	Net investment 1963	Net investment 1964	1965			Net investment 1962	Net investment 1963	Net investment 1964	1965			Net investment 1962	Net investment 1963	Net investment 1964	1965		
				Assets acquired	Assets realized	Net investment				Assets acquired	Assets realized	Net investment				Assets acquired	Assets realized	Net investment
Public sector securities:																		
British government and government guaranteed securities: Period to maturity:																		
Up to 5 years	— 2	+ 22	— 7	70·5	85·7	— 15·3	— 3	— 4	+ 3	14·6	24·0	— 9·4	— 5	+ 18	— 4	85·1	109·8	— 24·7
Over 5 and up to 10 years	— 80	— 23	— 14	51·1	63·2	— 12·2	— 5	— 9	— 9	11·1	20·6	— 9·5	— 85	— 32	— 23	62·3	83·9	— 21·6
Over 10 and up to 15 years	— 39	+ 22	— 47	102·3	65·4	+ 37·0	— 1	+ 3	+ 3	21·5	9·7	+11·9	— 41	+ 25	— 43	124·1	75·0	+ 48·9
Over 15 years	+243	+ 66	+147	216·3	181·3	+ 34·9	+ 23	— 2	—	6·4	7·9	— 1·4	+266	+ 64	+147	222·7	189·2	+ 33·4
Undated	+ 14	+ 23	+ 12	53·5	41·9	+ 11·6	— 1	— 1	—	0·4	0·8	— 0·3	+ 13	+ 22	+ 12	54·0	42·6	+ 11·3
Local authorities, etc., securities	+ 13	+ 25	—	49·2	25·6	+ 23·6	+ 8	+ 3	+ 2	11·8	13·3	— 1·6	+ 21	+ 28	+ 3	60·9	39·0	+ 21·9
Total of public sector securities	+149	+136	+ 92	543·0	463·3	+ 79·7	+ 21	— 10	— 1	66·0	76·3	— 10·1	+170	+126	+ 91	609·0	539·5	+ 69·5
Other investments:																		
Company securities:																		
Ordinary shares	+ 75	+119	+142	170·1	98·8	+ 71·5	+ 11	—	+ 14	35·6	20·9	+ 14·7	+ 86	+119	+156	205·6	119·7	+ 86·0
Preference shares	+ 8	+ 22	+ 13	16·5	14·9	+ 1·7	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	14·7	1·2	+ 13·6	+ 9	+ 23	+ 14	31·3	16·1	+ 15·2
Debentures, etc.	+ 97	+145	+184	260·4	52·5	+207·9	+ 2	+ 1	+ 5	8·6	10·8	— 2·2	+ 99	+146	+189	269·0	63·3	+205·5
Mortgages and loans:																		
Home – House purchase loans	+ 58	+ 32	+ 49	155·0	68·2	+ 86·9	+ 2	+ 2	+ 3	8·2	5·5	+ 2·7	+ 60	+ 34	+ 53	163·2	73·6	+ 89·6
Other mortgages and loans	+ 48	+ 59	+ 78	144·8	54·1	+ 90·7	—	— 1	+ 4	2·1	2·5	— 0·5	+ 47	+ 58	+ 82	147·0	56·8	+ 90·3
Overseas	+ 2	+ 1	+ 2	2·6	1·1	+ 1·4	+ 1	—	—	2·4	1·0	+ 1·3	+ 2	+ 1	+ 1	4·9	2·1	+ 2·7
Overseas government, etc., securities	— 4	+ 2	— 2	4·4	8·2	— 3·9	— 2	+ 3	+ 2	10·7	12·5	— 1·8	— 6	+ 5	— 1	15·1	20·8	— 5·6
Land, property and ground rents	+ 50	+ 60	+ 57	103·5	10·5	+ 92·9	+ 1	+ 2	+ 2	5·3	9·1	— 3·8	+ 51	+ 62	+ 59	108·6	19·5	+ 89·1
Other investments	+ 2	— 1	—	1·3	0·8	+ 0·4	—	—	+ 3	1·5	1·1	+ 0·3	+ 2	— 1	+ 3	2·8	2·0	+ 0·9
Total of other investments	+336	+440	+522	858·6	309·3	+549·3	+ 16	+7	+ 34	89·1	64·7	+ 24·3	+353	+447	+556	947·6	373·9	+573·6
Total of investments	+484	+576	+614	1401·5	772·6	+629·0	+ 38	— 3	+ 33	155·1	140·9	+ 14·2	+523	+573	+646	1,556·5	913·5	+643·1
Cash and short-term assets	+ 5	+ 1	+16			— 5·3	— 15	+ 6	+ 12			— 13·8	— 10	+ 7	+ 28			— 19·1
Agents' balances, etc.	+ 17	+ 9	+ 1			+ 9·7	+ 30	+ 28	+ 11			+ 24·3	+ 47	+ 37	+ 12			+ 34·0
Total net investment	+506	+586	+631			+633·4	+ 53	+ 31	+ 56			+ 24·6	+560	+617	+686			+658·0

— = nil or less than £·05 million.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, *continued*

Table 2. Pattern of investment of life insurance funds (1)

Assets	Percentage of Totals								
	Holdings of Assets					Net Investment in Assets			
	Dec. 31 1961	Dec. 31 1962	Dec. 31 1963	Dec. 31 1964	Dec. 31 1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
British government and government guaranteed securities	25	26	25	25	24	27	19	14	9
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	—	4
Company securities:									
Ordinary shares	21	21	21	21	21	15	20	23	11
Preference shares	5	5	5	4	4	2	4	2	—
Debentures, etc.	13	13	14	15	16	19	25	29	33
Mortgages and loans	17	17	17	17	17	21	16	20	28
Land, property and ground rents	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	15
Other investments (including overseas government, etc., securities)	2	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	— 1
Cash and other short-term assets	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	— 1
Agents' balances, etc.	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	—	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Value in £ million	6,253	6,785	7,425	8,143	8,826	506	586	631	633

(1) Holdings of British government and government guaranteed securities and United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities are at nominal values; other assets are at book values Net investment in assets is at cash transaction values.

increase coming in the second and third quarters of the year when building societies were restricting loans. However, since there was a fall in the value of mortgages redeemed during the year, the growth of new mortgages (from £124 million in 1964 to £155 million in 1965) was proportionately smaller than the growth in net investment in house mortgages.

General funds' investment

Table 1 shows that general funds added £14 million to their total of investments in 1965, less than half the amount in 1964. Together with a fall in cash and short-term assets of £14 million and a rise in agents' balances, etc. (mainly re-insurance balances) of £24 million, this resulted in a total net investment figure of £25 million.

Holdings of assets

Table 3 shows that the value of life funds' holdings of assets increased from £8,143 million at the end of 1964 to £8,826 million at the end of 1965, an increase of 8½ per cent. Holdings of public sector securities (at nominal values) rose by nearly 5 per cent during the year to £2,464 million at the end of 1965 or about 28 per cent of total assets. Company securities at book values rose to £3,640 million (41 per cent of total assets), while mortgages and loans rose to £1,542 million and investment in land, property and ground rents to £889 million.

The total assets of general funds rose to £1,041 million, just over one-fifth of which were public sector securities (at nominal values), about one-third were company securities and about 12 per cent were mortgages, loans and investments in land, property and ground rents. Agents' balances, etc., which include amounts due from re-insurers, amounted to about 21 per cent of total assets at the end of 1965, higher than in the preceding four years although the rise has been fairly continuous since 1961 when they represented 15 per cent of the total assets.

The statistics shown in this table can give only a very broad picture of the distribution of insurance companies' assets because of the different bases of valuation. Similarly, changes between the end of one year and the end of the next in the statistics of holdings of public sector securities by maturity dates are affected by the change during the year in the maturity classification of stocks (for further details and examples see *Board of Trade Journal*, June 26, 1964, page 1392).

Transactions in the first quarter of 1966

Table 4 shows that the total net investment of insurance companies during the first quarter of 1966 was £164 million, slightly higher than in the previous quarter although some 5 per cent below the level in the first quarter of 1965.

Life funds accounted for almost all of the net investment during the quarter. At £163 million their investment was only about 2 per cent below the same quarter a year ago and in view of the factors mentioned above affecting the quarterly pattern of investment during 1965 too much significance should not be given to this fall at present. Investment in securities, etc. (£155 million) was some £12 million below the previous quarter, but cash and short-term assets rose by some £9 million compared with a rise of £2 million in the previous quarter and a fall of £12 million in the same quarter a year ago. Public sector securities showed a net disinvestment of £9 million (mainly short- and medium-dated securities), the first occasion of net disinvestment since these quarterly statistics began in 1963 and in contrast with the net investment of £29 million during the fourth quarter of 1965. Investment in company securities (£100 million) was considerably higher than in the previous quarter (£77 million), debentures in particular attracting nearly £72 million (over 20 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and some 44 per cent of total net investment) although investment in equities (£28 million) recovered from the relatively low levels of the last three quarters of 1965 reflecting in part the increase in new equity issues during the first quarter of 1966. Mortgages and loans were only slightly above the level of the previous quarter.

General funds' net investment, which had been negative during the fourth quarter of 1965, was marginally positive during the first quarter (just under £1 million) with investment in securities, etc., of just over £1 million and a slight fall in cash and short-term assets. There was some disinvestment in public sector securities (£6 million), continued investment in ordinary and preference shares (£10 million compared with £7 million in the previous quarter) and some disinvestment in house purchase loans.

Notes and definitions

These statistics relate to holdings of and transactions in financial assets by United Kingdom insurance companies which are members of the British Insurance Association – that is, those whose parent company is registered and whose Head Office is in the United Kingdom; the Commonwealth companies which are members of the British Insurance Association are not included in the figures. The present article includes figures for the Collecting Friendly Societies, the two largest of which are members of the British Insurance Association.

The returns include assets held in respect of money remitted by overseas branches and subsidiaries, but they exclude direct investment by a United Kingdom company in its overseas branches or subsidiaries, as well as financial assets held by or on behalf of those branches, even if held in the United Kingdom.

Thus the figures of holdings of assets differ from other published insurance statistics. The British Insurance Association itself publishes each year total investments of its British members. These figures differ in two important respects from those of holdings of assets published in the present article. First, the annual statistics published by the British Insurance Association include assets of overseas subsidiaries of United Kingdom companies, and secondly, public sector securities in the present statistics are at nominal values while in the Association's figures they are at book values.

Table 3. Financial assets held by insurance companies

£ million

Assets	Life Funds					General Funds					Combined Funds				
	At Dec. 31 1961	At Dec. 31 1962	At Dec. 31 1963	At Dec. 31 1964	At Dec. 31 1965	At Dec. 31 1961	At Dec. 31 1962	At Dec. 31 1963	At Dec. 31 1964	At Dec. 31 1965	At Dec. 31 1961	At Dec. 31 1962	At Dec. 31 1963	At Dec. 31 1964	At Dec. 31 1965
Public sector securities at nominal values:															
British government and government guaranteed securities:															
Period to maturity:															
Up to 5 years	8	10	38	37	37	26	21	22	30	24	33	31	60	67	61
Over 5 and up to 10 years	141	73	94	73	162	59	65	58	53	43	200	138	152	126	186
Over 10 and up to 15 years	243	199	188	172	183	35	39	40	39	56	279	237	228	210	239
Over 15 years	857	1,088	1,148	1,279	1,253	72	79	69	57	44	929	1,166	1,217	1,336	1,296
Undated	345	372	414	440	471	13	10	13	9	9	358	381	427	449	480
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities:															
Period to maturity:															
Up to 5 years	39	35	36	38	40	12	11	10	13	11	51	46	46	51	51
Over 5 and up to 10 years	47	50	52	58	64	6	11	15	15	16	53	61	67	72	79
Over 10 and up to 15 years	55	69	82	87	92	4	9	8	8	7	58	77	90	95	99
Over 15 years	154	154	163	151	163	9	6	6	5	6	163	160	170	157	169
Undated	13	12	14	16	19	—	—	1	—	—	13	13	15	16	20
Total of public sector securities	1,092	2,060	2,230	2,352	2,464	236	251	242	228	216	2,138	2,311	2,472	2,580	2,681
Other assets at book values:															
Company securities: (1)															
Ordinary shares	1,302	1,399	1,538	1,731	1,821	160	173	194	203	225	1,462	1,572	1,732	1,933	2,046
Preference shares	331	339	357	364	375	31	33	37	35	48	362	371	395	399	424
Debentures, etc.	817	911	1,057	1,240	1,444	70	70	72	73	69	886	981	1,128	1,313	1,513
Mortgages and loans:															
Home-house purchase loans	634	685	719	768	848	28	31	30	32	35	662	715	749	800	883
Other mortgages and loans	388	450	508	587	677	23	16	17	17	16	411	467	525	603	694
Overseas	13	14	16	17	17	8	7	7	9	9	21	21	23	26	26
Overseas government, etc., securities	82	77	76	77	73	24	35	38	42	38	106	112	115	119	111
Land, property and ground rents	619	670	729	795	889	56	61	66	56	64	675	730	795	851	952
Other assets	31	24	26	28	30	13	15	17	21	40	44	39	43	49	69
Total of other assets	4,216	4,569	5,025	5,606	6,174	413	440	479	488	543	4,629	5,009	5,504	6,094	6,718
Total of other assets	6,118	6,629	7,255	7,958	8,639	649	691	721	716	760	6,767	7,320	7,976	8,674	9,398
Cash and short-term assets	46	50	55	69	62	70	56	65	77	60	116	106	120	146	122
Agents' balances, etc.	89	106	115	116	126	127	157	185	196	220	216	263	300	312	346
Total assets	6,253	6,785	7,425	8,143	8,826	846	904	972	989	1,041	7,099	7,689	8,397	9,132	9,866

(1) The figures for combined life and general funds include £245 million at end 1962, £269 million at end 1963, £299 million at end 1964 and £310 million at end 1965, of securities of companies registered overseas. Of these amounts £124 million (1962), £137 million (1963), £157 million (1964) and £165 million (1965), represented common stocks of United States companies; the balance consisted very largely of securities of companies registered in Canada and the overseas sterling area. Holdings of securities of companies registered in other countries, including Europe, totalled only £14 million at end 1962, £19 million at end 1963, £21 million at end 1964 and £24 million at end 1965.

(*Tables continued on next page*)

The figures differ from those published by the Board of Trade in the Annual Summaries of Statements of Insurance Business published under the Insurance Companies Act, 1958, in additional respects; the latter give assets divided between companies carrying on life business and other companies, compared with the breakdown between life assets and other assets in this article. The Annual Summaries also include companies which are not members of the British Insurance Association, but these are very small in relation to the total. The Collecting Friendly Societies are not included in the annual summaries published under the 1958 Act, but the two largest members of the Association of Collecting Friendly Societies, which are members of the British Insurance Association and together hold about 85 per cent of the total assets of all Collecting Friendly Societies, are included in the figures published by the British Insurance Association.

Cash and short-term assets include cash in hand and with United Kingdom banks, United Kingdom Treasury bills and local authority bills and temporary money, and other short-term assets held in the United Kingdom or overseas.

Holdings of public sector securities are at nominal values; holdings of other investments are at book values. Transactions in assets are at cash values. Net investment is the difference between payments made for assets acquired and payments received for assets realized.

Public sector securities include British Government and Government guaranteed securities and United Kingdom local authority securities (including Harbour Boards, Water Boards, etc.). Treasury bills and local authority bills are not included under this heading. Securities with optional redemption dates are classified by their final date. Conversions on maturity are omitted from the statistics of transactions in assets.

Figures given in the various tables in this article have been rounded, and totals are not always exactly equal to the sums of their components.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES, *continued*

Table 4. Transactions at cash values in assets of insurance companies

£ million

Assets	Life Funds					General Funds					Combined Funds				
	Net Investment 1st qtr. 1965	Net Investment 4th qtr. 1965	1st quarter, 1966			Net Investment 1st qtr. 1965	Net Investment 4th qtr. 1965	1st quarter, 1966			Net Investment 1st qtr. 1965	Net Investment 4th qtr. 1965	1st quarter, 1966		
			Assets Acquired	Assets Realized	Net Investment			Assets Acquired	Assets Realized	Net Investment			Assets Acquired	Assets Realized	Net Investment
Public sector securities:															
British government and government guaranteed securities:															
Period to maturity:															
Up to 5 years	— 11·6	+ 5·0	21·4	26·3	— 4·9	— 4·2	— 0·9	6·3	8·5	— 2·1	— 15·8	+ 4·1	27·8	34·7	— 7·0
Over 5 and up to 10 years	+ 4·3	— 5·0	8·2	26·0	— 17·8	+ 1·6	— 1·7	1·6	3·5	— 2·0	+ 6·0	— 6·7	9·8	29·6	— 19·8
Over 10 and up to 15 years	+ 16·3	+ 12·4	5·7	23·9	— 18·2	+ 0·5	+ 4·7	1·0	1·2	— 0·2	+ 16·7	+ 17·1	6·7	25·2	— 18·5
Over 15 years	+ 14·9	+ 5·1	39·8	22·7	+ 17·1	+ 0·5	— 2·1	0·3	1·8	— 1·6	+ 15·4	+ 3·0	40·1	24·6	+ 15·5
Undated	— 2·0	+ 5·8	8·9	3·0	+ 5·9	+ 0·1	— 0·1	0·5	0·7	— 0·2	— 1·9	+ 5·6	9·4	3·7	+ 5·7
United Kingdom local authorities, etc., securities	+ 14·1	+ 5·4	15·8	7·3	+ 8·5	+ 0·3	— 0·7	2·8	2·6	+ 0·2	+ 14·4	+ 4·7	18·6	9·9	+ 8·7
Total of public sector securities	+ 36·0	+ 28·6	99·9	109·4	— 9·4	— 1·1	— 0·8	12·4	18·3	— 5·8	+ 34·8	+ 27·9	112·4	127·6	— 15·2
Other investments:															
Company securities:															
Ordinary shares	+ 24·8	+ 16·7	56·3	28·5	+ 27·8	+ 5·9	+ 3·6	9·6	3·6	+6·0	+ 30·7	+ 20·2	66·0	32·1	+ 33·8
Preference shares	+ 1·1	+ 1·1	4·8	4·6	+ 0·2	+ 0·8	+ 3·0	4·5	0·6	+ 3·9	+ 1·9	+ 4·0	9·3	5·2	+ 4·1
Debentures, etc.	+ 54·4	+ 59·0	83·2	11·7	+ 71·5	+ 0·7	— 0·9	1·9	1·8	+ 0·1	+ 55·1	+ 58·1	85·1	13·5	+ 71·6
Mortgages and loans:															
Home – House purchase loans	+ 19·9	+ 17·6	35·3	16·9	+ 18·3	+ 0·5	— 0·3	1·4	5·9	— 4·5	+ 20·4	+ 17·2	36·7	22·8	+ 13·8
Other mortgages and loans	+ 21·5	+ 22·2	38·4	12·9	+ 25·6	+ 0·5	— 0·9	2·1	0·3	+ 1·8	+ 22·0	+ 21·3	40·5	13·1	+ 27·3
Overseas	+ 0·3	+ 0·6	0·5	0·2	+ 0·3	+ 1·0	—	0·4	0·4	+ 0·1	+ 1·3	+ 0·6	1·0	0·6	+ 0·4
Overseas government, etc., securities	— 1·3	— 0·6	0·7	2·4	— 1·7	— 0·3	— 1·0	1·9	2·4	— 0·5	— 1·6	— 1·5	2·6	4·8	— 2·2
Land, property and ground rents	+ 22·2	+ 21·3	23·7	1·5	+ 22·2	+ 0·9	+ 0·6	1·5	1·5	+ 0·1	+ 23·1	+ 21·9	25·2	3·0	+ 22·3
Other investments	— 0·1	+ 0·4	0·7	0·8	— 0·2	—	—	0·1	0·1	—	—	+ 0·4	0·8	0·9	— 0·1
Total of other investments	+142·8	+138·2	243·7	79·6	+164·1	+ 10·0	+ 4·1	23·5	16·5	+ 7·0	+152·8	+142·3	267·2	96·1	+171·1
Total of investments	+178·8	+166·8	343·6	189·0	+154·6	+ 8·9	+ 3·4	35·9	34·8	+ 1·2	+187·6	+170·2	379·6	223·8	+155·8
			Balances					Balances					Balances		
			Dec. 31 1965	Mar. 31 1966				Dec. 31 1965	Mar. 31 1966				Dec. 31 1965	Mar. 31 1966	
Cash and other short-term assets:															
Cash in hand and with U.K. banks	— 16·0	+ 12·3	41·3	45·4	+ 4·1	— 0·4	— 1·2	35·2	29·9	— 5·2	— 16·4	+ 11·1	76·4	75·4	— 1·1
U.K. local authority bills and temporary money	+ 1·6	— 8·1	17·8	24·3	+ 6·5	+ 0·1	— 7·6	6·4	11·1	+ 4·7	+ 1·7	— 15·7	24·2	35·4	+ 11·2
Other short-term assets:	+ 2·1	— 2·2	2·7	0·7	— 2·0	— 2·5	— 2·4	18·8	18·9	+ 0·1	— 0·3	— 4·6	21·5	19·6	— 1·9
Total cash and other short-term assets	— 12·3	+ 2·1	61·8	70·4	+ 8·6	— 2·8	— 11·2	60·4	59·9	+ 0·5	— 15·1	— 9·2	122·2	130·3	+ 8·1
Total net investment	+166·5	+168·9			+163·3	+ 6·1	— 7·9			+ 0·7	+172·6	+161·0			+164·0

— = nil or less than £·05 million.

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Private pension funds in 1965

THIS IS THE FOURTH annual article covering the transactions of and assets held by self-administered private pension funds, that is, funds of industrial and commercial companies and non-profit-making bodies which do not operate through insurance companies. This article summarizes the investment by private pension funds during 1965 and the assets held at the end of the year, together with comparable estimates for earlier years. It also gives estimates of transactions in assets during the first quarter of 1966.

Nearly 300 funds are now co-operating with the Board of Trade's statistical inquiries into the holdings of assets of private pension funds and their transactions each quarter. These funds are estimated to hold about four-fifths of the total assets of all self-administered private pension funds. As in the results presented in the previous annual article (*Board of Trade Journal*, July 9, 1965) the tables provide estimates of all self-administered private pension funds, excluding the funds of co-operative societies, by making allowances for those funds which are not included in the sample or have not responded in full to the inquiries. These allowances have been made by assuming that the pattern of holdings of funds not contributing to the inquiries is similar to that of funds of similar size which do contribute.

Transactions in assets in 1965

Estimates of total net investment by private pension funds are shown in Table 1, together with separate figures for funds in three size groups (those with assets of over £25 million, those with assets of between £1 million and £25 million and those with assets of less than £1 million). To facilitate comparison funds have been retained in the same size group in successive years even if in a few cases they have grown outside the size limits. Funds of co-operative societies are excluded from these estimates, but some information on them is given in a footnote.

Total net investment of private pension funds (excluding co-operative societies) was £274 million in 1965, an increase of 14½ per cent on the total for 1964 (£239 million). Funds in each of the size groups distinguished shared in this increase, although it was the largest funds which showed the sharpest increase (19 per cent). Investment in public sector securities in 1965 was 27 per cent of total net investment, in contrast with the proportion of just over 1 per cent in 1964. Investment in company securities was proportionately slightly lower in 1965 (about 69 per cent compared with 74 per cent in 1964), although there was a substantial increase in investment in company debentures both absolutely (more than doubling from £41 million in 1964 to £94 million in 1965) and proportionately (17 per cent of total net investment in 1964 and 34 per cent in 1965) which reflected the pattern of new issues during the year. Cash and other short-term assets which increased considerably during 1964 and represented nearly one-fifth of total net investment during that year were drawn upon during 1965 and fell by some £13 million.

The largest funds (with assets of over £25 million) invested to a significant extent in public sector securities (£39 million in 1965 compared with a disinvestment of £3 million in 1964) and in company debentures (£40 million in 1965 compared with £16 million in 1964). Funds in other size groups showed similar tendencies, although the middle size group (with assets between £1 million and £25 million) devoted a relatively smaller proportion of investment in public sector securities and a relatively higher proportion in company securities in 1965 than funds in other size groups.

Holdings of assets

An analysis of holdings of assets at the end of 1965 with comparable figures for the years 1962 to 1964 is shown in Table 2. Funds which co-operated in the inquiries were asked where possible to show their holdings of marketable securities at market prices and in about seven cases out of eight the holdings are so valued. The remaining proportion of assets was valued on a different basis, either at book values or at cost. There is some evidence that market values are on average about 20 per cent above book values and it is likely that if all funds had given assets at market values the total shown in Table 2 might have been some £70 million higher than that shown.

Total assets at the end of 1965 at £3,293 million were about 10 per cent higher than those at the end of 1964 which were in

Table 1. Net investment in 1964 and 1965 by size of pension fund (1)

£ million (percentage of total net investment in brackets)

Assets	Net investment by funds with total assets of						Total net investment			
	Under £1 million		Between £1-25 million		Over £25 million		1964		1965	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965				
Public sector securities:										
British government and government guaranteed securities:										
Period to maturity:										
Up to 5 years	— 0·7	+ 3·4	— 1·4	+ 2·1	+ 0·4	+ 6·2	— 1·7	(—0·7)	+ 11·7	(4·3)
Over 5 and up to 10 years	— 0·2	+ 0·3	— 3·3	+ 1·4	— 2·4	+ 12·2	— 5·9	(—2·5)	+ 13·9	(5·1)
Over 10 and up to 15 years	— 1·2	+ 3·5	— 1·1	+ 14·4	— 0·3	+ 13·2	— 2·6	(—1·1)	+ 31·1	(11·3)
Over 15 years	+ 4·5	+ 3·1	+ 8·7	— 4·2	— 3·2	— 3·7	+ 10·0	(4·2)	— 4·8	(—1·7)
Undated	— 0·4	+ 0·3	— 1·0	— 0·2	+ 1·0	+ 1·4	— 0·4	(—0·2)	+ 1·5	(0·5)
Local authority etc. securities:										
Quoted:										
Period to maturity:										
Up to 10 years	— 0·2	+ 0·8	— 0·5	—	+ 0·2	+ 2·7	— 0·5	(—0·2)	+ 3·5	(1·3)
Over 10 and up to 15 years	+ 0·7	+ 0·9	— 0·8	+ 0·3	— 0·1	+ 2·8	— 0·2	(—0·1)	+ 4·0	(1·5)
Over 15 years and undated	+ 0·1	+ 4·2	+ 0·6	+ 3·5	+ 0·5	+ 3·7	+ 1·2	(0·5)	+ 11·4	(4·2)
Unquoted	+ 1·7	+ 0·5	+ 0·9	+ 0·6	+ 0·8	—	+ 3·5	(1·5)	+ 1·1	(0·4)
Total of public sector securities	+ 4·3	+ 17·1	+ 2·2	+ 17·9	— 3·1	+ 38·5	+ 3·4	(1·4)	+ 73·5	(26·9)
Other Investments:										
Company securities:										
Ordinary shares	+ 26·0	+ 18·3	+ 48·4	+ 39·2	+ 59·0	+ 44·1	+133·3	(55·8)	+101·6	(37·1)
Preference shares	+ 1·2	—	—	— 3·8	+ 0·3	— 3·2	+ 1·6	(0·6)	— 7·0	(—2·6)
Debentures, etc.	+ 9·3	+ 18·7	+ 16·3	+ 35·5	+ 15·6	+ 39·8	+ 41·3	(17·2)	+ 94·0	(34·3)
Mortgages and loans	+ 0·4	+ 0·8	+ 1·1	+ 4·7	+ 0·3	— 0·4	+ 1·8	(0·7)	+ 5·1	(1·9)
Overseas government etc. securities	— 0·2	— 0·6	— 2·6	— 2·1	— 1·4	— 0·6	— 4·1	(—1·8)	— 3·3	(—1·2)
Other investments	+ 1·3	+ 0·2	+ 4·4	+ 9·9	+ 10·0	+ 12·7	+ 15·7	(6·6)	+ 22·8	(8·3)
Total of other investments	+ 38·0	+ 37·4	+ 67·6	+ 83·4	+ 83·8	+ 92·4	+189·5	(79·2)	+213·2	(77·8)
Total of investments	+ 42·3	+ 54·5	+ 69·8	+101·3	+ 80·8	+130·9	+192·9	(80·6)	+286·7	(104·7)
Cash and other short-term assets:										
Cash in hand and with United Kingdom banks	—	— 2·7	+ 1·6	+ 0·6	— 0·4	+ 1·9	+ 1·1	(0·5)	— 0·2	(—0·1)
United Kingdom local authority bills and temporary money	+ 5·0	+ 1·6	+ 8·6	— 5·4	+ 19·2	— 4·0	+ 32·7	(13·7)	— 7·8	(—2·8)
Other short-term assets	+ 0·8	+ 0·1	+ 3·7	+ 3·4	— 0·3	— 2·5	+ 4·1	(1·8)	+ 1·0	(0·4)
Short-term liabilities	+ 2·9	+ 0·2	+ 1·4	— 2·8	+ 4·0	— 3·4	+ 8·3	(3·5)	— 6·0	(—2·2)
Total net cash and other short term assets	+ 8·7	— 0·7	+ 15·2	— 4·2	+ 22·5	— 8·0	+ 46·3	(19·4)	— 12·9	(—4·7)
Total net investment	+ 51·0	+ 53·8	+ 85·0	+ 97·1	+103·2	+122·9	+239·2	(100·0)	+273·8	(100·0)

(1) Excluding funds of co-operative societies, the net addition to which is estimated at £2 million per quarter mainly invested with parent societies. The figures include estimates for other private self-administered pension funds not contributing to the quarterly inquiries.

turn about 3½ per cent higher than at the end of 1963. The change in the pattern of holdings between the end of 1964 and the end of 1965 reflects a number of factors besides the amount of money invested during the year. Since the bulk of the funds valued their holdings of securities at market prices the figures reflect changes in prices quoted on the Stock Exchange. Thus the change in the value of assets held between the end of 1964 and the end of 1965 (£308 million) exceeded total net investment during the year, in contrast with the position during 1964 when total net investment during the year (£239 million) considerably exceeded the change in the value of holdings. This arose from the fact that security prices were generally higher at the end of 1965 than at the end of 1964 (the *Financial Times* ordinary share index in December 1965 showed a 6 per cent rise in the previous twelve months), in contrast with the downward trend during 1964. Also those securities which showed a fall in price during 1965 (for example debenture and loan stock) fell rather less than during 1964.

Holdings of ordinary shares rose by 12 per cent during the year (about £170 million compared with net investment during the year of about £102 million), while holdings of debentures rose by 15 per cent (£67 million compared with net investment of £94 million). At the end of 1965 company securities represented about two-thirds of total assets, a proportionate rise of about 5 per cent since the end of 1962. There is comparatively little variation between the pattern of holdings of funds in the different size groups, although the largest funds (assets of over £25 million) have the highest proportionate holding of ordinary shares (52 per cent of total assets compared with 44 per cent and 46 per cent in the smaller size groups).

Pension funds of co-operative societies

Statistics of assets of Co-operative Societies' pension funds are shown in a footnote to Table 2. These are derived mainly from the reports of the Registrar of Friendly Societies, statistics published by the Co-operative Union and from information provided by officials of the Co-operative movement.

Transactions in the first quarter of 1966

Purchases and sales of private pension funds (excluding co-operative societies) in the first quarter of 1966 are shown in Table 3. Total net investment was £72 million, an increase of just over 8

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 2. Assets held by private pension funds, 1962, 1963, 1964 and 1965 (1)

£ million (percentages of totals in brackets)

Assets	Funds with Total Assets Of: Under £1 Million				Between £1-25 Million			
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
Public sector securities:								
British government and government guaranteed securities	90·9 (23·4)	98·6 (21·7)	93·8 (19·1)	95·6 (17·8)	211·7 (22·1)	204·8 (19·7)	197·5 (18·1)	202·8 (16·8)
United Kingdom local authority securities	32·0 (8·2)	33·3 (7·3)	34·2 (7·0)	40·3 (7·5)	57·2 (6·0)	64·9 (6·3)	62·5 (5·7)	66·9 (5·6)
Total of public sector securities	122·9 (31·6)	131·9 (29·1)	128·0 (26·0)	135·9 (25·3)	268·9 (28·0)	269·7 (26·0)	260·0 (23·8)	269·6 (22·4)
Other assets:								
Company securities:								
Ordinary shares	170·9 (44·0)	205·0 (45·2)	223·4 (45·5)	236·1 (44·0)	423·2 (44·1)	456·4 (44·0)	483·6 (44·3)	549·2 (45·6))
Preference shares	13·2 (3·4)	15·1 (3·3)	15·9 (3·2)	21·6 (4·0)	31·6 (3·3)	40·0 (3·9)	31·4 (2·9)	31·7 (2·6)
Debentures, etc.	45·9 (11·8)	61·8 (13·6)	70·8 (14·4)	82·1 (15·3)	143·0 (14·9)	175·0 (16·9)	192·2 (17·6)	220·0 (18·4)
Mortgages and loans	5·5 (1·4)	8·7 (1·9)	9·4 (1·9)	10·6 (2·0)	21·5 (2·2)	30·3 (2·9)	33·6 (3·1)	38·9 (3·2)
Overseas government, etc., securities	6·8 (1·8)	10·3 (2·3)	7·3 (1·5)	6·4 (1·2)	21·6 (2·3)	21·4 (2·1)	17·5 (1·6)	17·3 (1·4)
Other investments	5·0 (1·3)	2·7 (0·6)	7·8 (1·6)	9·9 (1·8)	33·2 (3·5)	20·8 (2·0)	38·3 (3·5)	45·5 (3·8)
Total of other assets	247·2 (63·7)	303·6 (66·9)	334·5 (68·1)	366·7 (68·3)	674·1 (70·3)	744·1 (71·7)	796·7 (73·0)	904·7 (75·1)
Cash and other short-term assets, net	18·3 (4·7)	18·0 (4·0)	29·0 (5·9)	34·1 (6·4)	16·0 (1·7)	24·1 (2·3)	34·3 (3·2)	30·9 (2·6)
Total assets	388·4 (100·0)	453·5 (100·0)	491·5 (100·0)	536·7 (100·0)	959·0 (100·0)	1,037·9 (100·0)	1,091·0 (100·0)	1,205·1 (100·0)

Assets	Over £25 Million				Total Assets			
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1962	1963	1964	1965
Public sector securities:								
British government and government guaranteed securities	303·6 (27·8)	317·2 (22·8)	290·2 (20·6)	312·4 (20·1)	606·2 (24·8)	620·6 (21·5)	581·5 (19·5)	610·8 (18·6)
United Kingdom local authority securities	48·2 (4·4)	60·7 (4·4)	56·9 (4·1)	63·9 (4·1)	137·4 (5·6)	158·9 (5·5)	153·6 (5·1)	171·0 (5·2)
Total of public sector securities	351·8 (32·2)	377·9 (27·2)	347·1 (24·8)	376·2 (24·3)	743·6 (30·4)	779·5 (27·0)	735·1 (24·6)	781·8 (23·7)
Other assets:								
Company securities:								
Ordinary shares	515·1 (47·1)	708·7 (51·0)	714·4 (50·9)	808·2 (52·1)	1,109·2 (45·5)	1,370·1 (47·5)	1,421·4 (47·6)	1,593·5 (48·4)
Preference shares	23·5 (2·2)	28·8 (2·1)	27·8 (1·9)	25·1 (1·6)	68·3 (2·8)	83·8 (2·9)	75·1 (2·5)	78·4 (2·4)
Debentures, etc.	126·2 (11·6)	175·8 (12·6)	189·3 (13·5)	214·7 (13·8)	315·1 (12·9)	412·6 (14·3)	452·3 (15·2)	518·9 (15·8)
Mortgages and loans	12·9 (1·2)	14·4 (1·0)	10·0 (0·7)	15·1 (1·0)	39·9 (1·6)	53·4 (1·9)	53·0 (1·8)	64·6 (2·0)
Overseas government, etc., securities	23·4 (2·1)	26·9 (1·9)	25·2 (1·8)	22·8 (1·5)	51·8 (2·1)	58·6 (2·0)	50·0 (1·7)	46·6 (1·4)
Other investments	25·2 (2·3)	44·1 (3·2)	53·1 (3·8)	62·5 (4·0)	63·4 (2·6)	67·6 (2·3)	99·2 (3·3)	117·8 (3·6)
Total of other assets	726·3 (66·5)	998·7 (71·8)	1,019·9 (72·7)	1,148·5 (74·1)	1,647·6 (67·5)	2,046·2 (70·9)	2,151·1 (72·0)	2,419·8 (73·5)
Cash and other short-term assets, net	14·5 (1·3)	15·1 (1·1)	35·4 (2·5)	25·9 (1·7)	48·8 (2·0)	57·2 (2·0)	98·7 (3·3)	90·9 (2·8)
Total assets	1,092·6 (100·0)	1,391·7 (100·0)	1,402·4 (100·0)	1,550·7 (100·0)	2,440·0 (100·0)	2,882·9 (100·0)	2,984·9 (100·0)	3,292·5 (100·0)

(1) Excluding funds of co-operative societies which amounted to £108 million in 1962, £117 million in 1963, £126 million in 1964 and £133 million in 1965.* The figures include estimates for other private self-administered pension funds not contributing to the annual inquiries.

(2) The sum of the two columns 'between £1·25 million' and 'over £25 million' for 1963 are comparable with the sum of the two corresponding columns for 1962, but separately the columns are not since there were five more funds, each with total assets of over £25 million at the end of 1963 (22), than there were at the end of 1962 (17). These five funds had total assets between them of £112 million at the end of 1962 and £132 million at the end of 1963. They were included in the size group 'between £1·25 million' in the 1962 figures. There was no change in the number of funds each with total assets of over £25 million between 1963 and 1964 and between 1964 and 1965.

*It is estimated that the £117 million in 1963, the £126 million in 1964 and the £133 million in 1965 were made up of:

	1963 (£ million)	1964 (£ million)	1965 (£ million)
British government securities	7·1	7·7	7·6
United Kingdom local authority securities	10·5	10·1	10·7
Ordinary shares	4·0	3·3	3·6
Preference shares	0·5	1·0	1·3
Debentures, etc.	1·0	1·6	2·3
With private societies	94·0	102·0	107·4
	117·1	125·7	132·9

PRIVATE PENSION FUNDS, *continued*

Table 3. Net investment in assets by private pension funds (1)

£ million

Assets	Net Investment							Transactions 1st quarter 1966		
			1965				Year			
	Yesr 1963	Year 1964	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1965	Assets acquired	Assets Realized	Net Investment
Public sector securities:										
British government and government guaranteed securities:										
Period to maturity:										
Up to 5 years.	— 3·1	— 1·7	+ 0·7	+ 12·7	— 4·5	+ 2·8	+ 11·7	18·5	13·2	+ 5·3
Over 5 and up to 10 years	— 12·4	— 5·9	+ 5·8	+ 5·7	+ 3·3	— 0·9	+ 13·9	6·2	13·1	— 6·9
Over 10 and up to 15 years	+ 5·9	— 2·6	+ 0·8	— 0·6	+ 16·6	+ 14·3	+ 31·1	5·7	16·4	— 10·7
Over 15 years	— 6·1	+ 10·0	+ 7·5	— 2·9	— 5·2	— 4·2	— 4·8	26·4	13·8	+ 12·6
Undated	— 1·6	— 0·4	— 1·0	— 0·4	+ 1·7	+ 1·2	+ 1·5	2·8	3·3	— 0·5
United Kingdom local authority securities:										
Quoted:										
Period to maturity:										
Up to 10 years	— 1·3	— 0·5	—	+ 0·2	+ 1·8	+ 1·5	+ 3·5	4·5	4·5	—
Over 10 and up to 15 years	+ 4·1	— 0·2	+ 0·4	+ 0·8	+ 0·7	+ 2·1	+ 4·0	7·2	3·4	+ 3·8
Over 15 years and undated	+ 11·7	+ 1·2	+ 4·1	+ 2·8	— 0·4	+ 4·9	+ 11·4	3·5	3·1	+ 0·4
Unquoted	+ 1·3	+ 3·5	+ 1·0	+ 0·7	— 0·8	+ 0·1	+ 1·1	1·8	1·3	+ 0·5
Total of public sector securities	— 1·5	+ 3·4	+ 19·4	+ 19·0	+ 13·2	+ 21·9	+ 73·5	76·5	72·2	+ 4·3
Other investments:										
Company securities:										
Ordinary shares	+134·2	+133·3	+ 30·3	+ 23·9	+ 20·1	+ 27·3	+101·6	58·0	17·6	+ 40·4
Preference shares	+ 1·5	+ 1·6	+ 0·4	— 2·9	— 2·7	— 1·8	— 7·0	3·1	2·9	+ 0·3
Debentures, etc.	+ 57·4	+ 41·3	+ 18·9	+ 15·5	+ 25·9	+ 33·6	+ 94·0	40·6	6·2	+ 34·4
Mortgages and loans	+ 3·3	+ 1·8	— 0·1	+ 2·6	+ 1·2	+ 1·4	+ 5·1	4·0	1·5	+ 2·5
Overseas government, etc. securities	+ 0·3	— 4·1	— 1·2	— 1·7	— 0·2	— 0·3	— 3·3	1·0	1·8	— 0·8
Other investments	+ 17·7	+ 15·7	+ 5·1	+ 5·9	+ 5·5	+ 6·2	+ 22·8	5·7	4·3	+ 1·4
Total of other investments	+214·4	+189·5	+ 53·5	+ 43·3	+ 49·8	+ 66·5	+213·2	112·5	34·3	+ 78·3
Total of investments	+212·9	+192·9	+ 72·9	+ 62·3	+ 63·0	+ 88·4	+286·7	189·0	106·5	+ 82·6
								Balances		
								Dec. 31, 1965	Mar. 31, 1966	
Cash and other short-term assets:										
Cash in hand and with UK banks	+ 2·7	+ 1·1	— 10·0	+ 1·8	— 3·1	+ 11·2	— 0·2	41·8	38·5	— 3·3
UK local authority bills and temporary money	+ 2·2	+ 32·7	+ 7·0	— 1·6	— 5·3	— 7·9	— 7·8	41·6	36·8	— 4·8
Other short-term assets	+ 4·3	+ 4·1	+ 0·6	+ 1·5	+ 1·1	— 2·2	+ 1·0	29·2	29·7	+ 0·5
Short-term liabilities	— 7·7	+ 8·3	— 4·1	+ 4·2	— 3·3	— 2·8	— 6·0	13·6	16·5	— 2·9
Total net cash and other short-term assets	+ 1·5	+ 46·3	— 6·5	+ 5·9	— 10·5	— 1·6	— 12·9	99·1	88·5	— 10·6
Total net investment	+214·5	+239·2	+ 66·4	+ 68·2	+ 52·5	+ 86·7	+273·8			+ 72·0

(1) Excluding funds of co-operative societies which are estimated to be increasing by £9 million annually. The figures include estimates for other private self-administered pension funds not contributing to the quarterly inquiries.

— = Nil or less than £·05 million.

per cent on the first quarter of 1965, although below the high figure of £87 million in the last quarter of 1965. There is some evidence of a regular seasonal fall in investment between the fourth and first quarters of the year and too much significance should not be given to the £15 million fall in the first quarter compared with the previous quarter, although some factors such as the large increase in dividend payments during the first quarter of 1966 might have acted to moderate the fall. Taking the first quarter's figures of the past four years (1963-66) gives a fairly regular increasing sequence (£49 million, £55 million, £66 million and £72 million respectively) which indicates the underlying rate of growth of private pension funds' investment.

The main features of the quarter's investment were a low level of investment in public sector securities (£4 million compared with the quarterly average of about £18 million during 1965), and a high level of investment in company securities (£75 million compared with £59 million in the previous quarter). Within the latter category investment in ordinary shares was especially high, the figure of £40 million being at about the previous peak quarterly rate in the fourth quarter of 1963. Investment in debentures, etc. maintained the high level reached in the previous quarter. The total of investments (£83 million) was some £6 million below the high figure of the previous quarter and a fall of £10½ million in cash and short-term assets during the quarter brought net investment to £72 million.

Notes and definitions

The statistics relate to the self-administered pension and superannuation funds of the private sector, including those of companies and non-profit making bodies. Respondents are asked to make returns covering financial assets of funds whose investment policy is managed from within the United Kingdom, including the funds of any subsidiary companies. Some undertakings operate two or more pension funds; such funds have been treated as single funds in the statistics.

Funds which operate primarily through insurance companies and funds of local authorities, public corporations or central government are not included. All funds with assets of £1 million or more have contributed to the inquiries, although not all of them have been able to give fully detailed statistics. About 1 in 5 of funds with assets of £0.1 million but less than £1 million contribute to the statistics, while funds with assets below £0.1 million are not approached. Estimates have been made of quarterly transactions of and assets held by funds not included in the sample or which did not respond.

Short term assets are those maturing within one year or originating date including loans payable at lender's option within one year of the date of issue. They include Treasury bills and local authority bills and temporary money. Balances due to stockbrokers on securities sold for future settlement have been deducted from short term assets.

Totals in the tables are not always equal to the sum of their components because of rounding.

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

THE 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146).

Orders, deliveries, production and exports in the engineering industries in April

THE FIRST ESTIMATES for April, by the Ministry of Technology, indicate that the underlying trend in production in the mechanical and electrical engineering industries is still upward. Making the usual longer period comparison production in the three months February to April was 1 per cent higher than in the previous three months. The more comprehensive information now available for the first quarter of the year shows that mechanical engineering production rose by 3 per cent compared with the last quarter of 1965 while electrical engineering output rose by 2 per cent.

In the wider group of engineering industries which includes some vehicles the fuller information now available on a quarterly basis confirms the earlier estimate that the rate of new ordering in the first quarter of 1966 fell back from the high level recorded for the last quarter of 1965. Preliminary estimates show that in the months February to April new home orders were 7 per cent lower than in the previous three months with new export orders 5 per cent down. Deliveries in the February to April period to both home and export markets showed little change from those in the preceding months. Orders on hand were reduced slightly during April; home orders remained lower than at the year end and export orders slightly higher.

More detailed statistics of the value of deliveries of certain mechanical and electrical engineering products for the first quarter of the year are shown in Table 4. Deliveries of most categories in the mechanical engineering sector were higher than a year earlier with marked increases for metal-working machine tools and welding machinery, textile machinery and accessories, mechanical handling equipment, space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning

Table 1: Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI)
Index numbers of the volume of production, orders on hand and exports

	Production seasonally adjusted			Orders on hand (end of period) (3) seasonally adjusted			Exports (4)
	Total	Mechanical engineering (1)	Electrical engineering (2)	Total	For home market	For export	
	1958 = 100			December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100			1961 = 100
1958	100	100	100	102	102	101	81
1959	105	103	110	103	103	103	82
1960	114	112	116	121	121	122	91
1961	121	122	120	124	123	127	100
1962	123	122	126	120	116	129	100
1963	126	122	134	141	140	143	106
1964	137	133	144	164	164	162	105
1965	144	142	148	166	166	166	111
1964 1st quarter	134	130	142	145	144	146	112
2nd quarter	136	132	145	151	151	150	111
3rd quarter	138	134	144	156	156	156	93
4th quarter	141	138	146	164	164	162	105
1965 1st quarter	144	142	146	170	170	169	106
2nd quarter	141	140	142	167	166	169	115
3rd quarter	145	143	147	164	165	165	107
4th quarter	148	143	156	166	166	166	115
1966 1st quarter	152	147	159	165	164	169	120
1965 May	144	143	147	166	166	167	
June	139	137	141	167	166	169	
July	146	145	147	167	167	167	
August	145	144	147	167	168	165	
September	143	142	146	164	165	165	
October	147	143	155	166	165	169	
November	146	142	154	166	165	167	
December	150	144	160	166	166	166	
1966 January	152	150	157	166	165	169	
February	148	145	154	166	165	170	
March	154	147	166	165	164	169	
April	151*	..	..	165*	163*	170*	
Average:							
Latest 3 months	151						
Previous 3 months	149						
Percentage change	+1						

*Provisional.
(1) Covers Minimum List Headings 331 to 352 of the Standard Industrial Classification, including scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks.
(2) Covers Minimum List Headings 361 to 369 of the Standard Industrial Classification.
(3) Index of the total value at constant (average 1958) prices of orders held in these industries.
(4) Quarterly index of the value at constant (average 1961) prices of exports included in Divisions 71, 72 and 86 of the Export List. The coverage is not identical with commodities produced in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification.

equipment and pumps and industrial valves. In the case of industrial engines the increase in deliveries is associated with the transfer of certain output to this heading from generating equipment and rotating electrical machines. Categories showing lower deliveries than a year earlier were agricultural machinery, contractors' plant and quarrying machinery, mining machinery, food and drink machinery and steel and non-ferrous metal rolling mills. Deliveries of industrial plant and fabricated steelwork continued to expand with significant increases in chemical plant and the residual heading covering other industrial plant and fabricated steelwork. In the electrical sector output increased in most categories. Deliveries of domestic electrical appliances were still declining in the first quarter and secondary batteries were also lower than a year earlier.

Description of the statistics

The volume indices of production and orders on hand in Table 1 below relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification. The statistics of orders and deliveries in the engineering industries given in Tables 2 and 3 relate to the engineering and electrical goods industries as defined in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification together with locomotive and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors (parts of Order VIII of the Standard Industrial Classification).

To assist in the interpretation of trends in these industries the statistics are published in seasonally adjusted form. While the method adopted in adjusting for seasonal factors removes regularly recurring influences, the seasonally adjusted series still reflects the effects of factors that do not recur regularly. Moreover, the seasonal pattern may be changing. The month to month variations are therefore kept under review, and the seasonal adjustment factors are reassessed each year as another 12 months' experience becomes available. Notwithstanding these difficulties the seasonally adjusted figures have shown themselves to be a valuable aid in interpreting trends in the complex engineering industries.

Care should be taken not to interpret changes between one month and another as necessarily indicating the underlying trend. The averages in the latest three months and in the previous three months give a more reliable guide to recent changes. The month to month fluctuations are particularly marked for the derived net new orders series, and in this case the figures shown against the months in Table 2 are three month centred moving averages of the seasonally adjusted figures, e.g. the figures shown against March are the averages of the seasonally adjusted figures for February, March and April.

Table 2: Engineering industries (1) Seasonally adjusted
Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (2)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (3)	Deliveries
	December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 (unadjusted) = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	102	92	100	102	93	100	100	88	100
1959	103	105	104	103	106	105	102	103	102
1960	120	123	114	120	123	115	119	122	111
1961	122	123	122	120	123	123	126	122	118
1962	117	120	123	112	117	122	128	128	126
1963	136	139	126	134	137	123	141	143	134
1964	162	152	136	161	153	136	163	151	136
1965	165	145	143	164	145	143	168	146	142
1964 1st quarter	141	143	134	139	145	134	144	137	135
2nd quarter	148	153	133	147	154	133	150	147	133
3rd quarter	153	149	135	152	147	135	158	155	134
4th quarter	162	164	140	161	164	140	163	163	139
1965 1st quarter	169	153	140	167	152	142	173	153	137
2nd quarter	166	139	142	163	138	142	173	139	142
3rd quarter	163	136	143	162	137	140	169	136	147
4th quarter	165	155	147	164	156	148	168	156	146
1966 1st quarter	164	148	149	162	146	149	171	152	151
1965 May	165	139	145	163	138	146	172	139	144
June	166	141	138	163	142	136	173	135	142
July	166	142	141	164	143	140	171	140	142
August	166	136	148	165	137	144	169	136	158
September	163	146	138	162	144	137	169	153	142
October	165	147	149	163	145	149	172	149	147
November	165	155	143	163	156	146	171	156	137
December	165	152	150	164	153	150	168	151	152
1966 January	165	152	155	163	150	156	171	160	154
February	165	148	145	163	146	145	173	152	149
March	164	141	146	162	142	146	171	144	149
April*	164	..	152	161	..	156	170	..	143
Average:									
Latest 3 months		141	148		142	149		144	147
Previous 3 months		152	150		153	150		151	148
Percentage change		—7	—1		—7	—1		—5	—1

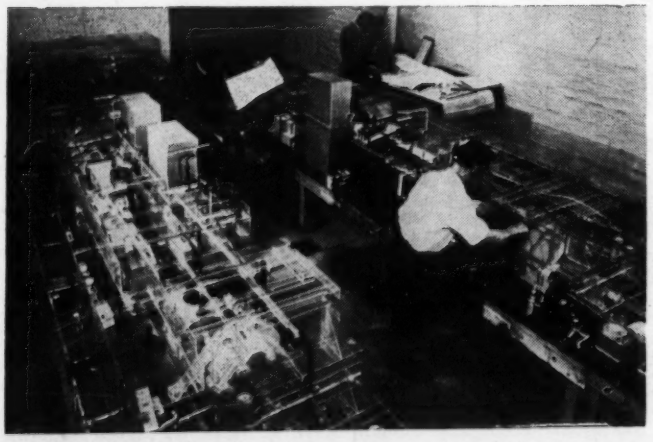
*Provisional.
(1) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(2) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(3) The figures shown against the months are three month centred moving averages.

Table 3: Engineering industries (1) Unadjusted

Index numbers of the volume of orders and deliveries (1)

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)	Orders on hand (end of period)	Net new orders (2)	Deliveries (2)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries = 100	
1958	100	92	100	100	93	100	100	88	100
1959	101	105	104	101	106	105	102	103	102
1960	117	123	114	117	123	115	119	122	111
1961	120	123	122	117	123	123	126	122	118
1962	115	120	123	109	117	122	129	128	126
1963	135	139	126	131	137	123	144	143	134
1964	161	152	136	158	153	136	168	151	136
1965	163	145	143	161	145	143	172	146	142
1964 1st quarter	140	146	134	138	150	133	143	134	136
2nd quarter	148	160	138	148	163	138	148	151	138
3rd quarter	154	141	126	153	138	127	158	148	123
4th quarter	161	159	144	158	156	144	168	169	144
1965 1st quarter	167	161	145	165	164	146	172	154	142
2nd quarter	166	140	142	165	141	142	171	138	142
3rd quarter	165	129	133	163	128	132	169	131	135
4th quarter	163	151	152	161	148	152	172	160	151
1966 1st quarter	164	157	154	162	158	153	170	153	158
1965 January	162	153	139	160	152	139	170	156	139
February	165	166	145	163	169	144	171	159	146
March	167	165	150	165	171	153	172	147	143
April	167	131	132	165	130	131	172	134	136
May	167	150	148	166	156	149	170	133	146
June	166	141	146	165	138	146	171	147	144
July	166	129	132	165	129	131	170	128	133
August	167	126	121	165	124	119	170	132	127
September	165	131	146	163	131	147	169	132	144
October	165	164	151	163	159	152	172	181	149
November	165	144	149	162	142	152	174	150	142
December	163	145	155	161	144	153	172	149	160
1966 January	163	145	145	161	145	145	172	145	146
February	165	163	150	162	162	147	173	164	159
March	164	162	166	162	166	166	170	149	167
April*	164	139	140	162	141	141	169	133	138

*Provisional.
(1) See footnotes (1) and (2) to Table 2.
(2) Adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months, but not for regularly recurring seasonal movements.



This general view looking forward, of the engineering model of the machinery spaces of the new Cunard liner, being built at John Brown's of Clydebank, shows the two sections of the model, in the left and right foreground. Components in the spaces are made to scale, thereby achieving the best space utilization and enabling information to be released more quickly for the production of components.

116ft. long steel vessel en route to East Germany from the works of the manufacturers, John Thompson Limited, Wolverhampton. The vessel will form part of a large ammonia plant at Schwedt for which Humphreys & Glasgow Limited are the main contractor.

Table 4: Deliveries of certain mechanical and electrical engineering products (a)

£ million

	1963	1964	1965*	1964	1965				1966
				4th quarter	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter*	4th quarter*	1st quarter*
Machinery other than electrical:									
Agricultural machinery	59·2	65·8	59·3	14·3	16·2	16·1	14·7	12·3	15·2
Metal-working machine tools and welding machinery	130·8	141·0	158·2	38·7	40·8	39·3	38·2	39·9	43·2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	68·5	79·6	89·6	21·1	22·5	22·1	20·4	22·6	23·4
Industrial engines	87·1	109·5	118·0	35·1	25·9	23·1	28·2	40·8	29·7
Textile machinery and accessories	89·0	99·8	103·8	28·7	26·0	25·6	23·9	28·3	28·5
Contractors' plant and quarrying machinery	121·7	145·9	153·1	36·7	39·7	42·5	34·7	36·2	37·3
Mechanical handling equipment	102·6	110·3	123·3	29·7	28·6	27·4	32·6	34·7	34·1
Office machinery	84·9	92·2	80·9	23·8	22·7	21·5	16·5	20·2	23·6
Mining machinery	52·8	56·3	53·3	13·9	14·2	14·4	13·2	11·5	12·3
Refrigerating machinery	46·9	51·5	54·0	10·0	14·6	17·9	12·0	9·5	14·8
Space-heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment	57·4	66·5	71·3	19·2	16·6	16·7	18·2	19·8	19·5
Pumps and industrial valves	99·6	112·9	123·8	31·2	31·0	30·4	28·6	33·8	34·1
Air and gas compressors and exhausters	31·9	36·2	41·8	9·8	10·6	9·6	10·5	11·1	10·7
Food and drink machinery	40·9	47·7	50·8	14·1	11·3	11·1	13·9	14·5	10·6
Packaging machinery	24·0	24·3	25·7	6·4	5·6	5·7	6·6	7·8	5·7
Steel and non-ferrous metal rolling mills and ancillary equipment	24·6	23·8	25·1	6·6	8·7	5·0	4·4	7·0	7·0
Other machinery except electrical machinery	249·1	270·7	303·7	72·6	75·3	76·0	69·2	83·2	79·4
Industrial plant and fabricated steelwork:									
Water tube boilers	59·3	63·1	83·3	19·6	18·4	20·4	21·6	22·9	21·2
Shell boilers and boilerhouse plant	30·9	32·6	37·4	9·8	8·5	8·8	9·7	10·4	11·4
Chemical plant	53·4	53·7	85·4	13·7	17·4	20·1	23·4	24·5	28·6
Iron, steel and non-ferrous metal works plant other than rolling mills	29·3	37·6	32·8	10·7	9·7	7·9	8·6	6·6	8·9
Other industrial plant and fabricated steelwork	154·4	170·3	191·9	46·3	48·2	45·4	47·8	50·5	61·5
Electrical machinery :									
Generating equipment and rotating electrical machines	135·9	138·5	147·0	40·6	35·5	34·7	33·0	43·8	37·2
Transformers for lighting, heating and power	54·6	64·5	66·1	19·0	16·5	15·8	14·0	19·8	16·0
Switchgear and control gear	137·3	155·9	172·5	42·2	43·8	42·3	39·5	46·9	48·7
Other electrical machinery	21·4	26·7	28·6	6·6	6·3	5·9	7·7	8·7	8·3
Insulated wires and cables	159·7	183·8	214·8	52·4	51·5	53·5	49·8	60·0	62·7
Other electrical goods (except radio, telecommunications and other electronic apparatus):									
Domestic electrical appliances	165·1	165·8	152·7	50·1	37·1	34·9	34·8	45·9	36·4
Electrical equipment for motor vehicles, cycles and aircraft	76·7	86·3	85·4	22·0	21·3	23·5	18·6	22·0	22·2
Primary batteries	17·4	18·8	19·4	5·2	4·8	4·4	4·7	5·5	4·9
Secondary batteries (accumulators)	29·6	34·8	37·8	10·4	8·9	8·4	9·0	11·5	7·6
Electric lamps	26·3	30·2	31·6	9·2	8·3	7·6	6·5	9·2	9·1
Other electrical goods	96·0	111·2	126·1	31·7	30·7	30·7	29·2	35·5	34·7
Sub-contract sales and components not included above	273·5	312·8	336·4	83·3	83·6	83·3	81·2	88·3	88·8
Amount charged for work done on customers' materials and repair work	76·7	83·4	89·5	21·6	21·4	21·0	22·6	24·5	23·4

(a) Characteristic products of industries in Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification, except the ordnance and small arms, scientific instruments, clocks and watches, telegraph and telephone apparatus and radio and other electronic apparatus industries. Excluding deliveries by the smallest firms estimated at about 2 per cent of the total.
In general, spare parts supplied by manufacturers of complete machines are included with these machines, but parts, other than those separately specified, supplied for assembly by makers of complete machines are included in the heading for sub-contract sales and components.
* Provisional.

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Shipping movement at United Kingdom ports

Foreign and coastal trade movements in February 1966

THE TOTAL NET TONNAGE of vessels in the foreign trade which entered and cleared United Kingdom ports with cargo during February, 1966, amounted to 11,707 thousand net tons; this was 0·4 per cent more than the tonnage for February, 1965. Commonwealth vessels accounted for 5,719 thousand net tons.

The net tonnage of foreign vessels entering and clearing with cargo in the first two months of the year showed an increase of 392 thousand net tons when compared with the corresponding period for 1965.

There was a 4·5 per cent decrease in the total net tonnage of coasting trade arrivals and departures with cargo for the month of February, and a 3 per cent decrease for the first two months of the year compared with 1965.

Definitions:

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*, or from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessel has on board cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having on board cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise, bullion, specie or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ships' stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ships' stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each port.

S.S. Fairland unloaded 44 empty containers and seven loaded ones in six hours when it recently docked at Grangemouth. This was the start of a new weekly containership transatlantic service.

Table 1. Movement at United Kingdom ports

Foreign Trade	Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (1) Commonwealth	Foreign	Number of Vessels	Total	United Kingdom	Other (1) Commonwealth	Foreign
		Thousand Net Tons					Thousand Net Tons			
		Entered					Cleared			
With cargo: Month of February 1965	4,720	7,462	3,106	137	4,218	4,216	4,196	2,071	131	1,994
Month of February 1966	4,589	7,558	3,277	146	4,135	3,997	4,149	2,174	122	1,854
Two months ending February 1965	9,372	15,639	6,616	354	8,668	8,152	8,358	4,211	261	3,885
Two months ending February 1966	9,590	15,962	6,691	327	8,944	8,223	8,690	4,419	271	4,002
In ballast: Month of February 1965	1,274	1,688	788	40	860	1,969	5,364	2,016	82	3,266
Month of February 1966	1,215	1,534	677	33	824	1,922	5,293	1,952	90	3,251
Two months ending February 1965	2,458	3,353	1,570	82	1,701	3,945	11,271	4,224	164	6,882
Two months ending February 1966	2,527	3,447	1,519	83	1,846	4,083	11,691	4,233	196	7,262

(1) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

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Table 2. Foreign trade entrances and clearance with cargo

	Entered				Cleared			
	February		Two months ended February		February		Two months ended February	
	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966
Nationality of vessels:	Numbers of vessels							
United Kingdom	1,420	1,422	2,884	2,975	1,268	1,248	2,589	2,627
Other Commonwealth	107	107	223	227	157	130	305	259
Foreign	3,193	3,060	6,265	6,388	2,791	2,619	5,258	5,337
Total	4,720	4,589	9,372	9,590	4,216	3,997	8,152	8,223
	Thousand net tons							
Commonwealth (1):								
Registered in United Kingdom	3,106	3,277	6,616	6,691	2,071	2,174	4,211	4,419
Registered in Canada	—	7	3	7	—	—	—	14
Registered in other countries	138	138	352	319	131	122	261	257
Soviet	55	66	134	107	38	27	55	85
Finnish	62	54	130	115	32	23	56	62
Swedish	363	210	737	505	126	72	223	168
Norwegian	924	943	1,928	2,103	332	364	642	766
Danish	172	259	367	507	145	140	296	281
Polish	17	25	30	44	13	8	22	18
German	301	273	562	600	245	222	446	461
Dutch	492	502	984	1,081	379	348	722	781
Belgian	120	155	264	351	116	124	244	260
French	299	233	587	533	192	137	409	345
Spanish	54	53	121	122	60	53	116	113
Italian	124	73	317	180	—	8	3	16
Yugoslav	6	9	25	11	7	5	11	11
Greek	161	169	378	330	61	49	100	93
United States of America	156	147	390	353	98	106	258	214
Panamanian	149	183	294	336	31	58	55	103
Liberian	642	617	1,158	1,352	20	34	48	74
Other	121	165	262	315	99	75	179	149
Total foreign	4,218	4,135	8,668	8,944	1,994	1,854	3,885	4,002
TOTAL	7,462	7,558	15,639	15,962	4,196	4,149	8,358	8,690
Trading areas:								
Irish Republic	348	321	717	661	338	361	682	710
Northern Europe (Foreign)	1,831	1,747	3,816	3,819	1,635	1,559	3,179	3,408
Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean Countries	719	851	1,514	1,698	581	741	1,211	1,306
Central and Eastern Mediterranean Countries	1,098	878	2,014	2,087	126	116	252	256
West and South Africa	509	541	1,282	1,264	237	210	455	478
East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	980	1,231	1,992	2,303	239	189	434	367
Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	176	265	372	466	203	199	343	389
Australasia	252	284	495	572	200	141	395	342
North America (Atlantic Coast)	345	596	1,009	1,259	340	374	790	860
West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	840	576	1,751	1,294	160	136	312	303
South America (Atlantic Coast)	164	171	303	291	70	68	181	149
South and Central America (Pacific Coast)	39	30	65	70	22	15	31	30
North America (Pacific Coast)	156	58	300	160	45	40	93	91
Other areas	7	9	12	17	—	—	—	—
Total Commonwealth Countries (1)	2,153	2,336	4,656	4,646	1,184	1,295	2,332	2,489
Total Foreign Countries	5,309	5,222	10,984	11,316	3,012	2,854	6,026	6,201
TOTAL	7,462	7,558	15,639	15,962	4,196	4,149	8,358	8,690

(1) Includes Irish Republic and South Africa.

Table 3. Foreign trade arrivals and departures at principal ports for the period January and February

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1965	1966		1965	1966		1965	1966		1965	1966	
	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels
Blyth	2	1	4	9	2	7	13	2	7	13	6	11
Bristol	624	706	298	652	728	310	129	98	96	638	776	312
Cardiff	266	239	102	310	286	155	92	83	106	347	350	187
Dover	582	629	520	820	871	739	566	583	462	823	859	738
Falmouth (inc. Truro)	8	8	5	209	252	58	—	2	3	289	312	64
Folkestone	84	87	95	90	89	97	84	86	94	94	95	101
Grimsby (Immingham)	475	557	426	534	632	477	117	132	172	600	553	487
Harwich	678	781	602	697	818	650	694	750	593	702	782	628
Holyhead	178	206	158	181	206	159	177	198	148	183	200	154
Hull	761	683	583	824	728	643	258	276	390	786	751	584
Lancaster	36	25	6	44	28	12	4	20	8	55	29	9
Liverpool	2,072	2,271	822	2,528	2,748	1,045	1,114	1,069	715	2,786	2,844	1,067
London	4,773	4,732	2,262	6,018	5,998	2,757	2,373	2,372	1,643	5,943	6,049	2,798
Manchester (inc. Runcorn)	942	946	430	985	996	479	296	227	297	950	734	458
Middlesbrough	548	427	202	747	545	266	372	299	210	819	617	300
Milford Haven	890	1,186	76	1,025	1,340	152	89	151	56	927	1,270	129
Newhaven	40	57	75	41	61	80	41	64	86	42	65	89
Newport (Mon.)	201	182	86	310	288	151	163	165	147	349	338	186
Plymouth	34	43	76	72	61	123	18	226	82	53	259	134
Southampton	2,098	1,948	364	2,547	2,360	485	917	826	281	2,566	2,339	465
Swansea	165	96	61	446	328	223	384	327	300	487	406	325
Tyne ports	351	295	202	573	456	252	210	201	152	653	562	252
Glasgow	845	804	241	968	917	271	385	423	152	970	979	264
Grangemouth	168	174	163	254	249	209	180	197	161	239	344	209
Greenock	75	36	18	208	190	44	13	1	8	301	192	35
Leith	101	123	172	103	129	179	55	52	107	99	104	145
Belfast	354	318	183	375	362	234	77	86	121	351	294	185
Other ports	1,309	1,283	2,491	1,659	1,662	3,375	692	768	2,145	1,678	1,632	3,349
TOTAL	18,660	18,843	10,723	23,230	23,324	13,632	9,510	9,683	8,742	23,746	23,742	13,665

Table 4. Coasting trade arrivals and departures at principal ports for the period January and February

Port	Arrived						Departed					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1965	1966		1965	1966		1965	1966		1965	1966	
	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels	1,000 net tons	1,000 net tons	No. of vessels
Blyth	4	1	5	353	279	391	334	284	392	339	286	398
Bristol	305	286	288	387	361	748	194	123	490	425	325	762
Cardiff	122	89	121	222	215	467	56	74	287	173	194	444
Cowes	222	228	1,301	575	579	2,631	198	199	1,140	570	576	2,619
Falmouth	34	28	38	160	136	119	20	18	66	41	45	103
Hartlepool	20	1	3	143	59	69	104	53	53	131	66	70
Hull	168	197	81	326	386	328	154	230	240	350	360	343
Immingham	146	64	17	285	239	168	201	200	158	310	312	202
Lancaster	267	266	157	278	299	236	253	269	230	279	298	240
Liverpool	501	520	434	750	706	740	437	489	611	677	753	757
London	1,394	1,307	1,024	1,730	1,662	1,583	400	433	563	1,797	1,719	1,535
Manchester	182	126	140	256	212	333	133	147	199	255	319	349
Middlesbrough	48	55	53	236	193	235	78	91	131	191	190	217
Milford Haven	55	44	14	546	625	237	607	683	238	646	697	253
Newport (Mon.)	57	62	170	82	100	204	6	3	5	68	71	183
Portsmouth	79	60	289	432	429	1,631	13	13	153	429	424	1,623
Preston	191	174	300	211	195	340	178	161	261	221	199	359
Southampton	452	381	1,385	945	818	1,832	822	683	1,463	932	799	1,829
Sunderland	39	33	34	320	259	268	268	203	208	318	235	251
Swansea	19	22	59	263	310	603	177	205	438	207	234	498
Tyne ports	121	83	25	648	487	366	300	293	281	509	435	385
Glasgow	176	174	174	295	294	235	159	175	172	248	296	264
Belfast	993	1,003	1,317	1,055	1,051	1,416	741	813	911	1,040	1,044	1,414
Other ports	2,222	2,196	4,887	2,969	2,946	6,813	1,599	1,550	2,812	2,988	2,922	6,672
TOTAL	7,814	7,397	12,316	13,465	12,839	21,993	7,431	7,387	11,502	13,143	12,799	21,770

Table 5. Movement at United Kingdom ports

Coasting Trade – Great Britain	Arrived				Departed			
	No. of vessels	Total '000 net tons	Commonwealth (a) '000 net tons	Foreign '000 net tons	No. of vessels	Total '000 net tons	Commonwealth (a) '000 net tons	Foreign '000 net tons
With cargo: Month of February 1965	5,768	3,296	2,636	660	5,496	3,260	2,558	702
Month of February 1966	5,231	3,036	2,429	608	5,044	3,186	2,397	790
Two months ending February 1965	11,328	6,690	5,345	1,345	11,005	6,638	5,280	1,358
Two months ending February 1966	10,663	6,272	5,045	1,228	10,430	6,522	5,030	1,493
In ballast: Month of February 1965	4,698	2,741	2,156	585	4,949	2,635	2,129	506
Month of February 1966	4,676	2,586	2,018	569	4,665	2,441	1,914	528
Two months ending February 1965	9,643	5,584	4,396	1,188	9,820	5,326	4,319	1,007
Two months ending February 1966	9,546	5,382	4,128	1,255	9,554	5,107	3,986	1,122
Coasting Trade – United Kingdom								
With cargo: Month of February 1965	6,601	3,855	3,157	698	6,029	3,686	2,938	748
Month of February 1966	6,031	3,595	2,928	668	5,556	3,608	2,766	843
Two months ending February 1965	12,983	7,814	6,369	1,445	12,065	7,431	5,995	1,436
Two months ending February 1966	12,316	7,397	6,066	1,332	11,502	7,387	5,808	1,580
In ballast: Month of February 1965	4,774	2,777	2,175	602	5,342	2,821	2,286	535
Month of February 1966	4,736	2,621	2,028	593	5,028	2,596	2,048	548
Two months ending February 1965	9,795	5,651	4,437	1,214	10,598	5,713	4,628	1,085
Two months ending February 1966	9,677	5,441	4,152	1,289	10,268	5,411	4,252	1,160

(a) Commonwealth and Irish Republic.

Statistics on Incomes, Prices, Employment and Production

Issues of this bulletin appear at regular intervals and give factual and up-to-date information on wage rates, earnings, hours of work and other conditions of employment, manpower, prices, production, profits and other relevant subjects. Part of the information included has not previously been published.

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Index of industrial production for April

THE PROVISIONAL INDEX of production for April 1966, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 134 (seasonally adjusted). Information for the first quarter is now almost complete and shows that production in the first quarter of 1966 was one per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1965. For the manufacturing industries alone the increase was one-and-a-half per cent. For the three months ended April 1966, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was slightly higher than in the preceding three months and for manufacturing industries alone the increase was one per cent.

The average index numbers for the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major industry groups in recent months. Several of the figures here and elsewhere in the table have been revised as later information has become available.

Average 1958 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Total manufacturing industries	Manufacturing industries										
				Food, drink and tobacco			Chemicals and allied industries			Engineering and allied industries				
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Total	Coke ovens, oil refineries, etc.	General chemicals, etc.	Total	Engineering and electrical goods	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	72	748	86	55	31	68	9	59	310	167	22	79	42
1960	112·5	94	114·6	107	104	112	123	117	123	113	114	85	118	112
1961	113·9	93	114·8	110	107	116	125	122	125	114	121	86	110	105
1962	115·1	95	115·3	112	110	116	129	120	130	115	123	87	112	101
1963	119·0	95	120·0	115	112	121	138	124	140	119	126	77	121	108
1964	128·2	95	129·5	118	112	129	151	135	153	128	137	75	126	121
1965	132·0	92	133·8	121	114	133	158	142	160	133	144	74	130	123
Unadjusted:														
1964 4th quarter	134	99	135	123	116	136	154	141	156	134	147	75	128	124
1965 1st quarter	136	98	136	117	111	126	162	140	165	136	147	75	133	132
2nd quarter	132	93	135	123	114	139	160	147	162	134	141	74	140	127
3rd quarter	123	81	125	119	113	131	152	137	155	121	134	72	112	109
4th quarter	137	95	139	125	119	138	158	146	160	139	154	75	134	125
1966 1st quarter	138	89	140	120	116	128	166	146	170	142	156	73	140	129
1966 Feb.	138	94	140	120	115	127	167	140	172	141	152	73	142	132
Mar.	142	95	146	126	118	141	171	153	174	151	168	72	150	126
Apr. (prov.)	133	87	135	120	113	132	161	151	162	134	142	72	139	120
Seasonally adjusted.														
1964 4th quarter	130	95	132	120	113	133	154	140	156	130	141	75	129	122
1965 1st quarter	132	95	134	122	113	137	157	140	160	133	144	74	128	127
2nd quarter	131	91	133	119	112	130	157	146	159	132	141	75	131	124
3rd quarter	132	92	134	122	116	132	159	139	162	131	145	73	124	120
4th quarter	133	89	135	122	115	134	158	145	160	136	148	74	135	122
1966 1st quarter	134	88	137	125	118	139	162	145	165	138	152	72	134	124
1965 Nov.	133	90	134	123	117	135	156	140	158	135	146	74	134	123
Dec.	134	89	136	120	113	132	163	153	165	137	150	74	137	121
1966 Jan.	134	89	136	127	119	140	162	148	164	137	152	73	131	125
Feb.	133	87	136	123	116	136	160	138	164	136	148	72	135	126
Mar.	135	89	138	126	117	141	165	150	167	139	154	72	136	121
Apr. (prov.)	134	87	136	120	115	130	159	148	161	137	151	72	135	120
Nov.-Jan. (av.)	134	89	135	123	116	136	160	147	162	136	149	74	134	123
Feb.-Apr. (av.) (prov.)	134	88	137	123	116	136	161	145	164	137	151	72	135	122

INDUSTRIAL FILM CATALOGUE

The 1964-65 *edition of the Central Office of Information industrial catalogue* Films for Industry *contains* 793 *films and* 43 *filmstrips, which are available from Central Film Library and its branch libraries in Scotland and Wales. The films and filmstrips listed – including* 182 *new films,* 112 *of them British – are intended for instruction and training and for the promotion of industrial productivity, health and safety. The films are selected with the help of an advisory panel on which both sides of industry are represented, in addition to some Government departments and sponsored bodies. The Board of Trade is a member of this panel.*

The catalogue is available from the Central Film Library, Government Building, Bromyard Avenue, London, W.3. Price 4*s. post free.*

British film fund agency

THE BRITISH FILM FUND AGENCY has published the following information for the four weeks ended May 28, 1966:

Distributors' earnings submitted.

High cost films		£674,715
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	£42,444	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	£1,275	
		£718,434
Films of less than 3,000 feet (after multiplying by 2½)		£45,947
		£764,381

Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to June 13, 1966, together with an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for the four weeks ended May 28, 1966 . . . . . £308,800

The seventh interim allocation for the ninth distribution period will be at the rate of 50 per cent.

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.			Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass					
Weights	68	55	13	92	58	4	30	28	17	11	20	55	22	126	54
1960	121	121	123	113	110	102	120	118	120	116	114	119	120	111	110
1961	114	113	116	111	107	102	122	126	129	115	116	120	116	120	116
1962	108	106	114	109	105	97	118	129	129	121	111	122	118	121	125
1963	113	111	119	112	110	99	120	130	131	127	113	128	126	121	133
1964	128	127	131	119	116	102	126	148	154	139	128	139	137	135	137
1965	134	134	133	121	118	103	129	151	158	139	127	142	144	138	145
Unadjusted:															
1964 4th quarter	134	134	136	124	124	105	128	155	159	149	137	144	143	137	154
1965 1st quarter	141	141	141	124	121	108	132	152	158	143	125	146	141	137	172
2nd quarter	138	138	138	119	117	102	126	153	164	137	129	143	144	138	128
3rd quarter	122	122	121	115	111	94	126	145	155	129	126	130	137	138	117
4th quarter	134	134	134	126	124	109	134	152	155	147	129	148	155	139	164
1966 1st quarter	135	134	138	127	123	111	139	149	154	142	118	153	149		177
1966 Feb.	138	137	141	130	124	113	145	148	151	144	118	152	152		178
Mar.	135	134	140	134	127	110	150	154	159	146	126	154	150		165
Apr. (prov.)	135	135	131	122	119	98	131	149	153	143	113	151			156
Seasonally adjusted:															
1964 4th quarter	132	132	133	120	117	102	127	153	159	143	131	139	140	137	141
1965 1st quarter	135	135	136	120	117	102	127	153	160	142	134	140	140	138	144
2nd quarter	135	134	135	121	118	102	129	150	159	137	129	141	141	137	141
3rd quarter	134	134	131	122	119	103	129	150	158	136	125	142	144	138	144
4th quarter	131	131	131	122	117	105	133	149	154	141	123	144	151	139	151
1966 1st quarter	130	128	134	123	119	105	134	150	155	141	126	147	149		149
1965 Nov.	132	133	129	119	114	103	131	149	155	140	118	143	151		159
Dec.	129	128	135	124	119	106	136	149	153	144	132	144	154		150
1966 Jan.	129	129	132	122	117	106	133	149	157	137	124	146	149		153
Feb.	131	130	134	123	119	106	132	148	152	143	124	146	148		148
Mar.	128	126	136	126	122	104	136	153	158	144	131	150	149		146
Apr. (prov.)	132	132	132	125	124	104	129	150	156	142	121	151			158
Nov.-Jan. (av.)	130	130	132	122	117	105	133	149	155	140	125	144	151*		154
Feb.-Apr. (av.) (prov.)	130	129	134	125	122	105	132	150	155	143	125	149	149*		150

* Latest available three months (January-March) and previous three months (October-December).

British Film Fund Agency

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce the re-appointment of Sir Richard Yeabsley as Chairman, and Mr. K. D. Cole and Mr. S. J. Campling, as members of the British Film Fund Agency.

The British Film Fund Agency distributes to British film makers the proceeds of a levy on exhibitors, in accordance with regulations made by the Board of Trade under the Cinematograph Films Act, 1957.

Cinema admissions and takings in April

DURING APRIL, counted as a four-week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 6.9 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.42 million.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts, 1960 and 1964, during the week ended Friday, June 24, 1966.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Cul-de-Sac	Br/E 31455	111	June 21	Compton Film Distributors Ltd.	Compton-Tekli Film Productions Ltd.
Look at Life Series 30:					
The Shape of Things	Br/E 31458	9	June 22	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
Things out of Space	Br/E 31459	9	June 22	" "	" "
Look—No Hands!	Br/E 31460	9	June 22	" "	" "
Movietone News 1932	Br/E 30879	7	June 24	Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1932A	Br/E 30880	7	June 24	" "	" "
Pathe News 66-49	Br/E 30965	8	June 24	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 66-50	Br/E 30966	8	June 24	" "	" "
			FOREIGN		
Shotgun Wedding	F 31399	63	June 21	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Excelsior Pictures Inc.
4 Days in November	F 31452	122	June 21	" "	David Wolper Productions Inc.
Arrow of the Avenger	F 31453	86	June 21	Compton Film Distributors Ltd.	Fono Roma, Rome.
Temple of the White Elephant	F 31454	96	June 21	" "	Compagnie Cinematographie Mondiale, Rome, Producciones Benito Peroso, Madrid and Capitale Films, Paris
Boy, Did I Get a Wrong Number	F 31456	99	June 22	United Artists Corp. Ltd.	Admiral Pictures Inc.
Duel at Diablo	F 31457	103	June 22	" "	Rainbow Productions Inc., and Brien Productions Inc.
Lost Command	F 31461	129	June 23	Columbia Pictures Corp. Ltd.	Red Lion Productions Inc.
Paris Pickup	F 31462	64	June 23	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	S.N.E. Gaumont, Paris, Marianne Productions, Paris and Galatea S.p.A., Rome.
Operation Poker	F 31463	90	June 24	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Wonder Films, Rome and Alcocer Films, Madrid
Run Appaloosa Run	F 31464	48	June 24	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
Lt. Robin Crusoe U.S.N.	F 31465	114	June 24	" "	" "

AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTER:
The playing time of the film 'Love of a Clown (Pagliacci)' (F 14293) registered on August 28, 1950 has been amended to 68 minutes.
CORRECTIONS:
The playing time of the film 'The Agony and the Ecstasy' (F 31326) registered on June 9, 1966 has been corrected to 136 minutes.
The playing time of the film 'Mission Bloody Mary' (F 31273) registered on May 18, 1966 has been corrected to 107 minutes.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Excellent opportunity for British industry at Moscow in July

— Mr. Douglas Jay

A SPECIAL PRESS CONFERENCE was held on June 28 in connection with the British Industrial Exhibition to be held in Moscow, July 8-24. The chairman of the conference was the Earl of Drogheda, KBE, chairman of Industrial and Trade Fair Holdings Ltd. and the speakers included Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, Sir Robert A. Maclean, president of the exhibition and president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, and Mr. I. C. Trafford, joint managing director of Industrial and Trade Fair Holdings Ltd. and director general of the exhibition.

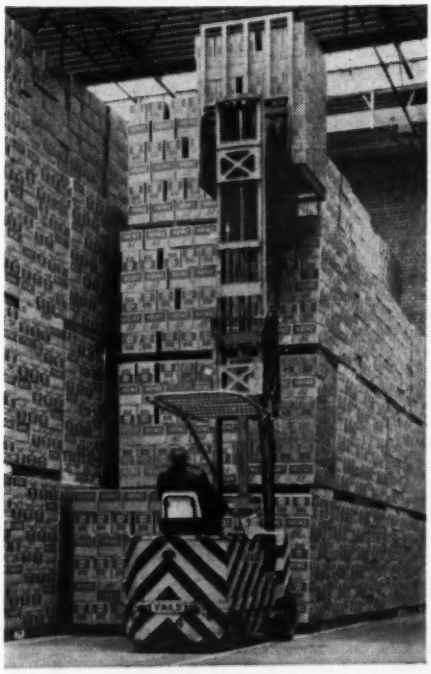
Mr. Jay, in his speech, said that he was not forgetting what good customers of the Soviet Union we were but that on this occasion he would concentrate on the opportunities for British exports to the Soviet Union. He continued: 'There is no doubt about the needs of the Soviet Union to supplement its own growing industrial resources, by the import of equipment of particular kinds from other countries. We have noted from Mr. Kosygin's statement at the 23rd Congress in April that the part to be played by foreign trade in the further development of the Soviet economy is likely to be greater in the future. We are confident that British industry is well able to meet many of the Soviet Union's needs, particularly of plant, machinery and equipment to realize the development plans for the next five years.

'The British Exhibition in Moscow, which I shall open on July 8 will provide an excellent opportunity for us to show to the Soviet authorities and to the Russian people the products of British enterprise. More than 500 firms will be exhibiting at this Exhibition. There will be 4,000 tons of exhibits worth £2½ million on display. The Exhibition concentrates on industrial goods, but will range from heavy engineering, agricultural and constructional machinery, engineering components and transport, to process and packaging equipment and scientific instruments.

'Not only will the products of British indusry be on show. The display will be supplemented by demonstration films and by a series of technical lectures to be held during the Exhibition.

'An Exhibition on this scale cannot be mounted without a great deal of effort. The sponsoring organizations, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce and the Confederation of British Industry, are to be congratulated on their initiative; and the organizers, Industrial & Trade Fairs Ltd., equally deserve congratulations on the great effort which must have gone into the conception and achievement of the display. The Board of Trade has given full support to the enterprise and has made a substantial financial contribution which will enable the cost of space to be reduced by £1 per sq. foot. Nor should I leave out the thanks which we all owe to our hosts in Moscow, whose co-operation in mounting this Exhibition has been most wholehearted. In this context special thanks are due to the All Union Chamber of Commerce and to Mr. Nesterov.

'This is a great effort by British industry in a large expanding market. We are determined to show the Russians that we can produce what they want, and at the right price and on the right terms and conditions. We look forward to a successful outcome in terms of orders for British equipment as the result of this major Exhibition.'



A Super Series 51 electric fork lift truck, manufactured at Wednesfield (Staffs), by Yale Materials Handling Equipment which will be exhibited at the British Trade Fair in Moscow. This will be the first time that the company has participated in a trade fair in Moscow.

The programme of Overseas Trade Promotions will be published in the next issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*. **The Programme, which is published three times a year with monthly amendments, was last published on March 4.**

Increased British showing at 15th Interstoff

Report by the Commercial Department, British Consulate-General, Frankfurt

THANKS TO an increase in available space, British participation increased from 50 to 60 firms at the spring Interstoff, which took place at the Frankfurt Fair grounds this year from June 7-10, and at which collections were shown for the spring and summer seasons of 1967. There were 455 exhibitors from 19 different countries, and well over 10,000 trade visitors, of whom about 45 per cent came from 63 foreign countries.

The Textile Promotion Consultative Committee and the Board of Trade collaborated once again in a 'joint venture' group display, which this year encompassed the stands of 36 firms, a 50 per cent increase over the number which took part last spring. The stands were mostly in one large block in the new Hall 4, a large spacious area which, in the sweltering heat which prevailed throughout the duration of the fair, remained reasonably pleasant. Most British exhibitors expressed satisfaction at their participation.

The British Information Stand at the Interstoff Fair, Frankfurt, was visited on June 10 by M. Charles de Chambrun, French Secretary of State (Commercial), Paris. Mr. D. A. Robinson (right), European Promotion Manager of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation, Bradford, was pleased to hear that Compte de Chambrun commented favourably on British-made textiles.

The main British successes were in printed dress materials of both natural and man-made fibres, laces and pure silk. One firm reported over a 100 orders, totalling more than £20,000. Among the independent British exhibitors, many achieved the excellent results which stem from years of exhibiting at Interstoff.

The joint venture group again organized an attractive information stand, manned by representatives from the National Wool Textile Export Corporation, the Silk and Man-made Fibres Users' Association, the Cotton Board and the British Embassy in Bonn. Sample lengths of cloth from British manufacturers were kept on show.

On the opening day of the fair, Mr. S. L. Edwards, HM Minister (Economic) at the British Embassy in Bonn, visited the British exhibitors and gave a press conference, at which he stressed the importance attached to Interstoff by the British textile industries and the happy effect of the collaboration of the British textile producers and the young go-ahead British designers in producing the exciting new style-setting trends which were so much in evidence on the stands.

At the close of the fair, the organizers commented on the continued success of bright coloured crepes and new yarn mixtures, often put together in mixtures previously not considered as fashion possibilities.

Congress and Exhibition of the International Federation of Prestressed Concrete

MORE THAN 2,000 members of the International Federation of Prestressed Concrete assembled in Paris for their fifth congress which took place from June 11 to 18 at the Palais de Chaillot. They came from 34 member countries and included a number of observers from non-member states. Britain was well represented with 281 members.

The technical programme of the congress included reports and discussions on varied subjects such as prefabrication, structures in earthquake regions, high-strength concrete, prestressed lightweight concrete, fire resistance and prestressed concrete fuel tanks. Other working sessions were devoted to the presentation of reports on outstanding prestressed concrete structures built since the last congress was held in Naples in 1962.

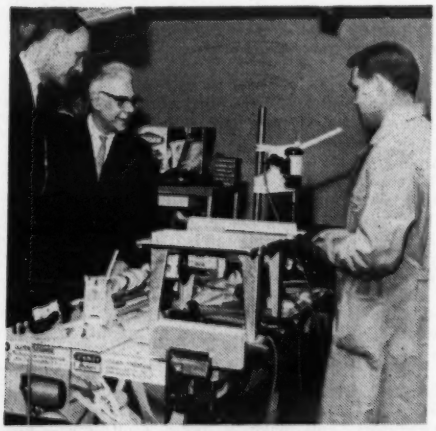
A small but impressive exhibition was held in conjunction with the congress. In it were displayed photographs, details of new techniques, samples of materials used and reproductions of equipment associated with prestressed concrete. Of the 42 manufacturers taking part in it 15 were French, 11 German and 9 British; 2 firms came from Italy, Belgium and Switzerland and one from Holland.

The British firms, together with their own Information Stand, were grouped in a good central position. All of them were members of a joint-venture financially supported by the Board of Trade. Their stands were extremely well designed by the Central Office of Information and were greatly admired by Sir Patrick Reilly, the British Ambassador, who was most interested in all that he saw.

The exhibition was free and no check was made on the number of visitors but it is most unlikely that any of the 2,000 congressmen – the men who matter – failed to see it. The British participants were kept busy throughout the whole exhibition in answering questions and diffusing information. There was also great demand for an excellent book printed in English and in French (and it will be translated into other languages too) which the British Prestressed Concrete Development Group have produced. The book gives a detailed account of British achievements in prestressed concrete throughout the world.

Sir Patrick Reilly, the British Ambassador (centre), visiting the British Information Stand at the 5th Congress and Exhibition of the International Prestressed Concrete Federation in Paris. To the right (facing) is Monsieur F. Dumas, president of the Congress. Mr. Derrington, president of the British Group is to the left.

The members of the Group came to Paris with high hopes of arousing interest in their products and methods, but not with the expectation of finalizing any orders, for, in this industry, negotiations are invariably necessary before a deal is concluded. But several orders were nevertheless made on the spot. Before the exhibition was half way over Somerset Wire Company alone had received orders totalling £30,000, from Italy, Pakistan and Spain for their stabilized low relaxation wire and strand for use in bridgeworks. At the end of the exhibition an air of optimism reigned among the British participants who, in 1966, expect to surpass their export record of £800,000 in 1965, which itself was an increase of 25 per cent over 1964. In 1967 they reckon on doing even better.



Sir Anthony Lambert (left), HM Ambassador to Finland, and Mr. G. Grönroos the Commercial Publicity Officer visiting the Stanley Bridges stand at the Voima co-operative store, Tampere which recently held a 'Britain in Strength' promotion. Window displays featured British goods including television sets, domestic appliances and toys. The interior of the store was effectively decorated with publicity material supplied by the Board of Trade where special displays of British foodstuffs including sweets and biscuits were arranged.

British furniture exhibition in Lyons

By the British Week Office, Lyons

THE EXPORT CLUB of the British Furniture Manufacturers Federated Associations has just taken an excellent initiative in Lyons. They were determined that British furniture should be seen in quantity in Lyons during the British Week here next October. To this end, 21 members of the association were present recently at a special exhibition, mounted with the co-operation of the Board of Trade and the Central Office of Information, in the Foire de Lyon Exhibition building. Special care had been taken in selecting items tailored to the tastes of the market. Traditional styles were mainly in evidence, particularly Tudor, Jacobean and Regency reproduction furniture, often in novel forms, such as home bars and telephone tables. On the more modern side there was a good display of beds, some folding, and natural waxed pine rustic furniture, as well as heavy armchairs, settees and leather 'club' chairs, always popular in France.

The three day exhibition, strictly limited to trade buyers and press, was opened by Mr. A. R. Glen, chairman of the Export Council for Europe, joint sponsors with the Board of Trade of the forthcoming British Week. At the opening ceremony Brigadier A. L. W. Newth, chairman of the British Furniture Manufacturers' Export Club, made presentations of furniture to a veteran of Verdun and a former member of the French Resistance, now a school mistress. The choice of furniture was particularly apt: two tables made by disabled British ex-servicemen working in the Lord Roberts Workshops.

The exhibition was aimed primarily at stockists and retailers in Lyons itself and extensive measures were taken by the organizers to ensure good attendance, including a free chauffeur car service. However it was evident from a glance at the visitors' book that interest had been aroused further afield, buyers in fact came from all parts of France.

Many exhibitors were successful in taking good orders both for the Lyons area and for the wider French market. One firm tied up a useful arrangement for three stocking points for their very popular range of folding beds. Experience in preparing for the British Week has shown that the Lyonnais retail businessmen are cautious about trying new lines. Once they have seen the right British merchandise at the right price and expressed interest, one can usually be sure that buying will follow, even though orders are not placed immediately.

Thus there is a very good chance that many of those buyers who said that they would 'go away and think about it' will come up shortly with orders. This exhibition has confirmed that there are good opportunities for British furniture on the French market.

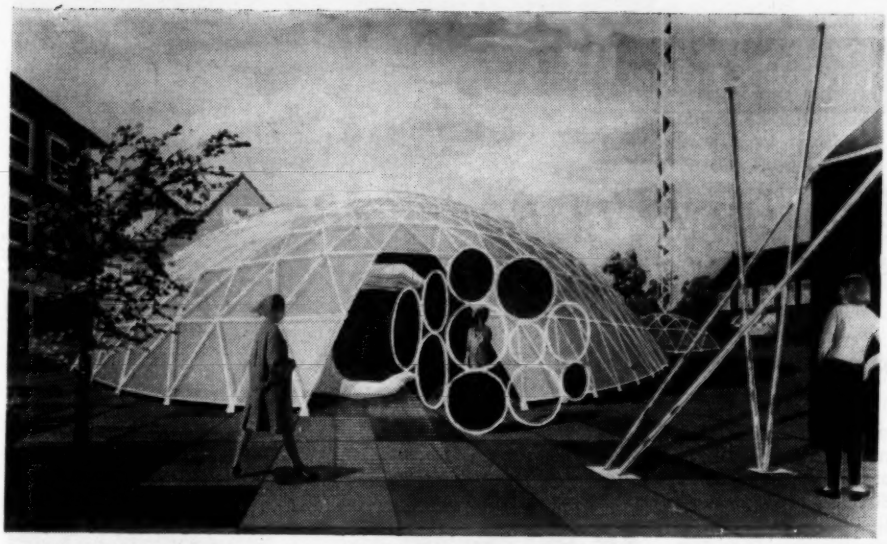
British foods and drink on display in Los Angeles

MANY NEW LINES of British foodstuffs and drink will be seen for the first time in Southern California at this year's Pacific Fine Foods and Beverage Fair in the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles on July 17-20. For the sixth consecutive year the British Consulate-General, with assistance from the Board of Trade in London, will be organizing a 500 square foot display of British gourmet foods, cheeses, confectionery and drink for the attention of importers, retailers, chain store buyers and hotel representatives.

New foodstuff lines are in constant demand in this rapidly growing part of the United States. As soon as the Fair opens, importers and agents will descend upon the British stand looking for new products. As a result of past successes by British firms at the Fair – one manufacture reported sales of over $1 million after exhibiting on the British stand last year – the number of new products has been increasing. This year there will be numbers of new lines from some 30 British manufacturers seeking representation on the West Coast. In addition, the display will feature many gourmet shops, grocery and confectionery products, as well as beverages, whose brand names have become household words in Britain and in the United States.

Special emphasis is once again to be given to British cheeses, which are deservedly getting better known; Stilton, Cheshire, Caerphilly and Double Gloucester are beginning to find their way into department stores and supermarket chains as well as into gourmet shops. During the Fair, a sampling party is to be given by the Consulate-General and local distributors to enable retailers and restaurateurs to taste some of the cheeses and drink on display.

With a population expanding at the rate of 1,000 a day and a *per capita* income well above the United States national average, Southern California offers a rapidly growing market for British foodstuffs and Los Angeles has developed into a major food importing and distributing centre second only to New York.



The artist's impression above shows the Pavilion of Technology which is being constructed by the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Board of Trade. The Pavilion will make its first appearance at the British Week in Lyon (October 21-29) where as one of the major supporting events it will form part of the centrepiece at the Cours de Verdun.

The display will emphasize that Britain is at the forefront of technological development. The 10 sections into which the display will be divided will show aspects of our technological advance in the fields of medicine, transport, food, energy, desalination and electronics. Included among the highlights of the display will be the latest heart lung machine, working models of the hovercraft and a GPO parcel sorter, a model of the Concord under test in a kinetic heating laboratory, a mini tractor, a miniature TV camera and models of nuclear power stations. A 'wall of light' has been constructed in a special section which will show enlarged illuminated colour transparencies giving a much broader view of technological activities. At the centre of the Pavilion a 20ft. diameter dome will house an information point and lounge for visitors.

The Pavilion was designed by Peter Daniell and covers an area of 4,000 square feet.

PUBLICITY OVERSEAS FOR UK TRADE FAIRS

Organizers of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom are reminded that they are welcome to send posters and brochures about their Trade Fairs to Official British Commercial Representatives Overseas, who are always anxious to publicize such events.

But Commercial Representatives must receive material on events **well in advance**—*two clear months is a minimum notice—and they should be sent a reasonable number of brochures and posters for distribution. Two or three dozen copies for the Commercial Representatives in each area it is desired to cover should be considered an absolute minimum. A full list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, together with their addresses, is published every three months in the* Board of Trade Journal.

Publicity material for Commercial Representatives in more distant countries should be despatched **by air-mail,** *since delivery to some countries by surface mail can take up to two months.*

The Commercial Representatives should be told whether the publicity material sent to them is receiving any separate distribution in the country concerned.

Chemical engineering show doubles its attendance

BY THE time the International Chemical and Petroleum Engineering Exhibition ended its nine-day run at Olympia, London, last Friday, June 24, the turnstiles had clicked up an attendance of 33,400. This amounted to rather more than twice the attendance at the first Chemical Engineering show in 1962.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MONTREAL 1967

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Overseas Trade and Exports

Prospects for British exports under the new President of the Philippines

By E. C. Kitson, First Secretary Commercial, British Embassy, Manila.

ON January 1, 1966, a new President and a new administration took office in the Philippines. So ended almost a year of electioneering in which the thoughts and the energies of the people, and a considerable amount of money were directed towards campaigning. Nevertheless, though elections in the Philippines are frequent (one third of Congress every two years and a new President every four), and consume much time and resources it is well worth reflecting that never in its peacetime history as a republic has the Philippines seen a military coup d'etat, a change of government except by ballot, or a dictatorship, and this in an area of the world which by any yardstick cannot be considered as tranquil. Freedom of speech, the press and the individual himself is well respected by the nation at large, and safeguarded by the Constitution. A democratic system of government (based on the American pattern) is accepted by the Filipino and seems assured for the foreseeable future.

In the economic field the Philippine economy is based on the free enterprise system. Prior to 1962 when government controls, exchange restrictions, import licensing and the like were in force. it was the experience of the Filipino that they discouraged business, bred corruption and dulled the stimulating power that private enterprise generates. In many developing countries, economic activity, perhaps necessarily, has to be in the hands of the State. In the Philippines private enterprise and the profit motive are regarded as the major main-springs in the economy. One of the first statements of the new President was to subscribe to this policy. Nevertheless, government policies always play an important part in the economy of any country. Now that the election is over, what is the climate of business opinion towards the new administration?

A plague of midges, known locally as the gamu-gamo, around the town of Binan on the island of Laguna, is tackled by pest control experts from Rentokil Philippines Inc. at the request of the Mayor. Picture shows mobile pest control team spraying roadside trees harbouring the midges which had brought the town almost to a standstill.

Optimism

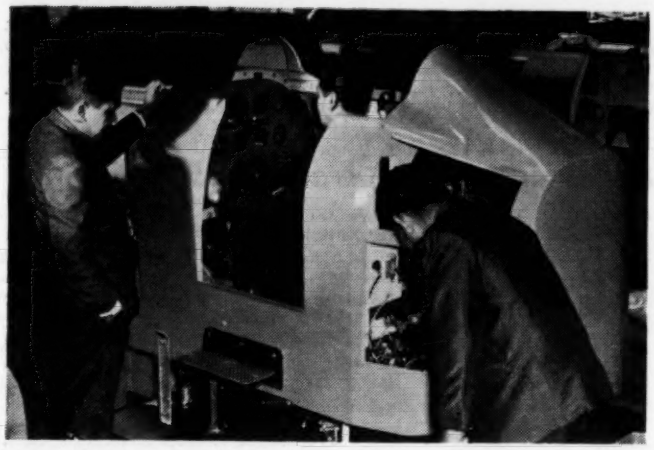
I would say at the outset that there has been a revival of optimism amongst top government officials and private businessmen alike. Of course, great problems remain. The country has still to solve the most basic economic task of all, i.e. feeding itself. Problems such as smuggling, graft, fiscal deficiencies, unemployment and an annual population increase of 3.2 per cent cannot be solved overnight. But there is a feeling of confidence in the country that was not apparent before. Expert opinion anticipates a marked expansion of the economy. Is this confidence justified?

In the long term this remains to be seen, but in the first months of the Marcos administration, certain positive favourable steps have been taken. For example, President Marcos has reversed the past administration's credit policy and relaxed bank credit to permit a faster rate of growth. This process was initiated in fact, during the last few weeks of the past administration when the 20 per cent retention of export dollar receipts was lifted. This measure alone is expected to pump 30 million pesos monthly into the money stream. Other credit relaxations include raising the banks' ceiling of borrowing from the Central Bank, a reduction in the basic rediscount rate from 6 per cent to 4¾ per cent, a reduction in the reserve requirements of banks against special time deposits for import letters of credit, a reduction from 10 per cent to 8 per cent in the reserve requirements of banks against savings deposits and the abolition of the requirement of special advance time deposits in respect of imports of non-essential goods. It is estimated that the effect of these measures will be to channel half-a-billion pesos into the credit stream.

Stable and confident

These credit relaxations will take some time, of course, to make their presence felt in the economy, but the fact that they have been initiated, that the peso is stable and is inspiring confidence (it is now pegged at P3.90 to the dollar), that exports and export prices are expected to increase, that foreign reserves have increased, all these are good auguries for the future. In addition, the President has managed to secure Congress approval to raise and stabilize the floor price of rice. This should lead to increased production, and reduce the quantity required to be imported.

There also seems to be good reason to believe that President Marcos will have more success than his predecessor in reducing, if not eliminating, the evils of smuggling, in curtailing deficit spending and in attracting foreign investment. To counter the possible inflationary effects of the credit relaxations, his austerity budget calls for a retrenchment programme in public expenditure, (he has already dismissed 50 per cent of casual government employees). His measures, against the smugglers have been reflected already in



Philippine Air Lines Inc. of Manila has placed an order valued at £115,000 with General Precision Systems Ltd. of Aylesbury for a Fokker Friendship electronic flight simulator and a BAC One-Eleven instrument flight trainer. Here Philippine Air Lines personnel are seen at the Aylesbury factory of GPS examining the instrument flight trainer.

a reduction in the invisible remittances which during 1965 drained away foreign exchange, whilst a new investment incentives bill has been placed before Congress, and has been received more favourably than its predecessors. Furthermore, plans for the selective refinancing of private industry are being considered, the revenue collecting departments have been reorganized (though unfortunately the tax base has not been widened), and government offices with duplicating functions have been abolished. All these measures together with respect for the determined character of the President himself, are in part responsible for the prevalent optimism, though it must be said that a natural feeling of hope engendered by a new government has also played its part.

Balance of trade

In all this, what will be the position of British exports which have increased by 40 per cent in the last three years to reach a total in 1965 of £13¼ million and a balance of trade in our favour in the proportion of 4 to 1? Our percentage of the market is about 4.5 per cent and we are fourth in the import table. Our chief competitors are America 41 per cent, Japan 21 per cent, West Germany 5.5 per cent and Australia 3 per cent, in that order. Our main exports are machinery, electrical and non-electrical, transport equipment (principally cars), chemicals, metal manufactures and beverages.

Credit relaxations should eventually mean increased imports but the market will remain fiercely competitive. It is a free market, and every manufacturing country in the world is in here competing in design, cost, delivery, presentation and merchandising skill. Price, quality and delivery are, in fact, the only criteria for successful selling. Our competitors, moreover, have certain built-in advantages. American goods are known and respected in a brand conscious market; there has been a long tradition of fruitful co-operation between businessmen of both countries stemming from colonial days, and there is a very slight preferential tariff in America's favour. Japan is closer geographically, their reparations have helped them enormously and their prices and credit terms are flexible and liberal. Australia is also closer geographically, and is making determined and costly efforts to increase their trade. West Germany is in much the same position as ourselves.

High tariff barriers

In the field of consumer goods (except in expensive sophisticated lines and here smuggling is a deterrent), our penetration will be obviously limited. The Philippines are increasingly making their own products, and protecting them by high tariff barriers. With accelerated industrial development, however, the Philippine market for capital goods, machinery of all kinds, metal manufactures and transport equipment, is bound to expand. Nearly three-quarters of Philippine imports now consist of capital goods and raw materials for their increasing number of factories, and it is in this field that perhaps our efforts should be mainly concentrated. But our prices must compete and our deliveries must be timely and on time, (complaints about deliveries are the most frequently voiced). We must continue to seek personal relations with Filipino businessmen (they like doing business this way), and our marketing and advertising must measure up to our competitors. (The Japanese have captured almost the entire motor cycle market by employing first-rate market research and mounting a faultless series of promotional campaigns).

I think it would be true to say, then, that the election of President Marcos has not diminished in any degree the opportunities for British exports, provided inflationary trends can be kept in check. On the contrary, credit relaxation measures to the private sector should help to increase imports, his agricultural programme should lead to increased production and an increase of purchasing power, and the feeling of confidence without which business would stagnate, together with his measures to aid the refinancing of selective industries, should result in an overall increase in industrial production. Certainly, there is nothing to suggest in the 1966 Philippine scene that our annual percentage increase of exports should not be maintained.

Report on Overseas Trade

Prepared by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade

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TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Sudan and USSR trade agreement

LISTS OF GOODS to be exchanged during 1962-1964 under a long-term trade agreement between USSR and Sudan were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 9, 1962. Lists for the years 1965-1967 which have recently been received are reproduced below:

LIST

of goods for exports from the USSR to the Republic of the Sudan during 1965-1967

	Unit	1965	1966	1967
Machines and equipment (trucks and passenger motor-cars, tractors, agricultural and road building machinery, excavators, power pumping and compressing and construction equipment, ships and ships' equipment, aeroplanes, helicopters, aircraft equipment, equipment for the light, food and printing industries, sewing machines, machine tools, bearings and spare parts	£S. 1,000	800	1,100	1,400
Rolled iron and steel	1,000 tons	15	16	17
Rails		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Oil and petroleum products tanks		P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Chemical goods	£S. 1,000	40	70	100
Automobile tyres and tubes	1,000 sets	2	5	10
Sawn timber	1,000 cu. m.	45	45	45
Newsprint	tons	100	200	300
Sugar	1,000 tons	30	45	50
Cotton and other piece-goods	Mil m.	12	12	12
Medicines, medical instruments and equipment	£S. 1,000	40	60	80
Watches	1,000 piece	5	10	15
Movie and photographic cameras and accessories	£S. 1,000	4	6	8
Other goods (goods for cultural and household use, films, books, periodicals and other goods)		200	200	200
Cotton	1,000 tons	10	12	15
Skins	1,000 tons	100	100	100
Oil seeds/groundnuts, etc.	1,000 tons	5	6	7
Dates	tons	300	300	300
Gum Arabic	£1,000	10	14	19
Other commodities (medical herbs, handicrafts wares, films, books and periodicals)	£1,000	10	15	20

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Exts. 460 or 462).

Rumania and Denmark

IT IS REPORTED that a protocol covering trade between Rumania and Denmark for the year January 1, 1966, to December 31, 1966, was signed in Bucharest on December 3, 1965. This protocol is part of a long-term trade agreement for the period January 1, 1966, to December 31, 1970, which was initialled in Bucharest on December 3, 1965, and signed on April 14, 1966.

A copy of the quota lists and a list of commodities for which Denmark will grant free licensing for import from Rumania in 1966 is available for examination in Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

Sudan and United Arab Republic (Egypt)

A PROTOCOL between the Sudan and the UAR for the amendment of the Customs Agreement of November 8, 1959, was published in a Special Legislative Supplement to *Sudan Gazette* No. 1016 of December 31, 1965, which has only recently been issued. Many categories of goods are entirely exempted from customs duties. Other reductions range from 20 to 80 per cent.

Details of the items covered and the relative reductions are obtainable from Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 and 462), to whom inquiries should be addressed.

List of British commercial representatives overseas

THE FOLLOWING amendments should be made to the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 24:

ITALY – ROME – *Delete* Mr. W. Sharpe.
Insert Mr. J. A. Ford, MC.
MILAN – *Delete* Mr. W. N. R. Maxwell.
Insert Mr. W. Sharpe.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room* 127, *Board of Trade,* 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1. (*Tel. Abbey* 7877, *Ext.* 2653-6), *and not to Her Majesty's Stationery Office.*

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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

AUSTRALIA

(121/66) Centre Lathe for Commonwealth Department of Supply. July 14. E.S.B. 23461/66.*

(121/66) Power Operated Ladders for Melbourne City Council. July 20. E.S.B. 23477/66.*

(118/66) Bridge Construction for Queensland Main Roads Department. August 24. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 23243/66.*

(118/66) Meters, kWh for Town Clerk's Office, Melbourne. July 13. E.S.B. 23226/66.*

State Electricity Commission of Victoria:

(121/66) Coal Handling Plant. (Further Information.) July 18. E.S.B. 18730/66.*

(122/66) Switchgear. July 18. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 23703/66.*

(122/66) Incandescent Lamps. July 25. E.S.B. 23704/66.*

(122/66) Condenser. September 12. E.S.B. 23705/66.*

Mackay Regional Electricity Board:

(122/66) Circuit Breakers. July 22. E.S.B. 23730/66.*

(123/66) Switchboard. July 25. E.S.B. 23789/66.*

BURMA

Myanma Export/Import Corporation:

(118/66) Railway Carriage Equipment. August 17. E.S.B. 23204/66.*

(118/66) Mild Steel Flats. July 20. E.S.B. 23218/66.*

(118/66) Workshop Equipment and Tools. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to July 15. E.S.B. 20375/66.

(118/66) Metal Sheets and Plates. July 20. E.S.B. 23219/66.*

(118/66) Steel. July 20. E.S.B. 23220/66.*

(118/66) Cotton Waste Etc. July 27. E.S.B. 23221/66.*

(119/66) Brake Cylinders. August 10. E.S.B. 23205/66.*

(119/66) Bogie Wagon Underframes for Union of Burma Railway Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 21947/66.*

Mr. Basil Thornton, International Director of the United States National Educational Television Network, at Granada Television's London headquarters signing the contract for his organization's largest ever drama purchase. The contract involves the purchase of 18 plays as well as documentaries and the material will be broadcast during the next three years, over 105 educational stations throughout the United States. With Mr. Thornton is Mr. R. Price of Granada Television Overseas Ltd.

CANADA

(122/66) Air Blast Circuit Breakers for Manitoba Hydro. July 21. E.S.B. 23729/66.*

CANARY ISLANDS

(121/66) Construction of Terminal Wharf for Ministerio Obras Publicas. (Pre-Qualification.) July 19. E.S.B. 23459/66.

CEYLON

(118/66) Contractors' Plant and Equipment for Ministry of Public Works. September 14. E.S.B. 23214/66.*

(120/66) Airport Control, Navigational and Communications Facilities for Ministry of Communications. August 31. E.S.B. 23418/66.*

(123/66) Hydrated Lime for Colombo Municipal Council. July 27. E.S.B. 23783/66.

Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power:

(123/66) Aluminium Conductors. August 9. E.S.B. 23766/66.*

(123/66) Fans. August 9. E.S.B. 23765/66.*

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

(122/66) Nails and Bolt Fasteners for Egyptian Railways. July 16. E.S.B. 23771/66.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(122/66) Crane Scales. July 20. E.S.B. 23727/66.*

(122/66) Oxygen Hose. July 22. E.S.B. 23725/66.*

(122/66) Acetylene Hose. July 22. E.S.B. 23726/66.*

(122/66) Fork-Lift Truck. July 18. E.S.B. 23721/66.*

(122/66) Workshop Equipment. July 22. E.S.B. 23496/66.*

(122/66) Fork-Lift Truck. July 21. E.S.B. 23495/66.*

(122/66) Steel Rails. July 20. E.S.B. 23492/66.*

(122/66) Packing. July 21. E.S.B. 23494/66.*

(122/66) Bottling Machine. July 22. E.S.B. 23497/66.*

(122/66) Dyestuffs. July 20. E.S.B. 23498/66.*

(122/66) Generator Set. July 21. E.S.B. 23728/66.*

(122/66) Arc Welding Machines. July 26. E.S.B. 23724/66.*

(122/66) Thalamonal. July 25. E.S.B. 23723/66.*

(122/66) Valves. July 20. E.S.B. 23720/66.*

(122/66) Filter Aids. July 25. E.S.B. 23500/66.*

(122/66) Detonating Cord. July 20. E.S.B. 23499/66.*

(122/66) Gamma-Ray Machine. July 20. E.S.B. 23490/66.

(122/66) Mis. Plate. July 20. E.S.B. 23491/66.*

(122/66) Electrical and Testing Equipment. July 22. E.S.B. 23715/66.*

(122/66) Powder Cutting Equipment. July 19. E.S.B. 23717/66.*

(122/66) Arc Welder. July 18. E.S.B. 23718/66.*

(122/66) Generator Set. July 18. E.S.B. 23719/66.*

FRANCE

(121/66) Testing Equipment for Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe. August 16. E.S.B. 23476/66.*

GREECE

(120/66) Transformers and Accessories for Public Power Corporation. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to July 14. Also amendment to original inquiry. E.S.B. 17912/66.*

(123/66) Machine Shop Tools for Ministry of Trade. July 27. E.S.B. 23768/66.*

INDIA

(122/66) Degreaser Plant for Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay. (Further information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22965/66.*

(121/66) Metering and Telemetering Equipment for Calcutta Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22503/66.

(120/66) Antifriction Alloy for Department of Supply. August 2. E.S.B. 23462/66.

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, India:

(122/66) Antifriction Alloy. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 23462/66.*

(122/66) Zinc. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22525/66.*

(122/66) Tin Ingots. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22526/66.*

(123/66) Palladium Wire. August 12. E.S.B. 23751/66.*

(123/66) Silver Nickel Sheet. August 5. E.S.B. 23750/66.*

Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.:

(122/66) Laboratory Equipment. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22507/66.*

(122/66) Electric Drill. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22511/66.*

(122/66) Sheet Levelling Machine. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22508/66.*

(122/66) Jig Boring Machine. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22509/66.*

(122/66) Tap Disintegrator. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22510/66.*

Indian Telephone Industries:

(118/66) Magnets. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 19423/66.*

(120/66) Machine Screw Taps. July 18. E.S.B. 23433/66.

(120/66) Feeler Gauges. July 18. E.S.B. 23434/66.

Kerala State Electricity Board:

(122/66) Dam Construction. (Further Information.) Closing date extended to September 15. E.S.B. 11059/66.

(122/66) Dam Construction. (Further Information.) Closing date extended to September 15. E.S.B. 11751/66.*

Madras State Electricity Board:

(118/66) Switches. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 20382/66.*

(120/66) Bulldozers. July 30. E.S.B. 23423/66.

(120/66) Diesel Locomotive. July 25. E.S.B. 23422/66.

(120/66) Clinker Tiles for National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. July 19. E.S.B. 23454/66.

(119/66) Workshop Equipment for Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. July 15. E.S.B. 23233/66.

(122/66) Transformers and Ancillary Equipment for Punjab State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 1. E.S.B. 7816/66.*

(122/66) Booster Fans for Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22506/66.*

(122/66) Substation Equipment for UP State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21563/66.*

(123/66) Aluminium Plates; Sections and Rivets for Hindustan Shipyards Ltd. July 14. E.S.B. 23748/66.*

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(123/66) Grabs for Madras Port Trust. July 19. E.S.B. 23747/66.
(123/66) Printing Press Materials for Director, Printing and Stationery Department. July 25. E.S.B. 23752/66.

IRAN

(120/66) Tin for Iranian State Railways. (Further In- 19678/66.* 19678/66.*
(121/66) Breathing Apparatus Units for Iranian Steel Corporation. August 31. E.S.B. 23439/66.*

IRAQ

(118/66) Blood Administration Sets for Central Foreign Purchasing Board. August 7. E.S.B. 23265/66.
Ministry of Agriculture:
(118/66) Constructional Project. June 29. E.S.B. 23261/66.
(118/66) Pumps. July 30. E.S.B. 23263/66.
Ministry of Defence:
(118/66) Galvanized Tubular Scaffolding. July 30. E.S.B. 22558/66.
(119/66) Earth Augers. July 30. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22559/66.
(120/66) Hand Spikes. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22564/66.*
(120/66) Wood Augers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22566/66.*
(120/66) Life Jackets. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22561/66.*
(120/66) Vehicle Spare Parts. August 2. E.S.B. 23268/66.*
(120/66) Webbing Equipment. July 26. E.S.B. 23401/66.*
(120/66) Anchors. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22573/66.*
(120/66) Vehicle Spare Parts. August 2. E.S.B. 23267/66.
(120/66) Vehicle Spare Parts. August 2. E.S.B. 23269/66.*
(120/66) Raw Materials and Chemical Compounds. August 6. E.S.B. 23280/66.
(120/66) Cinema Sound Recording Equipment. August 2. E.S.B. 23281/66.
(120/66) Spare Parts for Ambulances. August 6. E.S.B. 23277/66.
(120/66) Spare Parts for Trucks. August 6. E.S.B. 23278/66.
(120/66) Hand Tools and Miscellaneous Stores. July 26. E.S.B. 23279/66.*
(120/66) Steel Wire Rope. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22572/66.*
(120/66) Paint. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22562/66.*
(120/66) Scaffolding. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22557/66.*
(120/66) Crow Bars. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22592/66.
(120/66) Concrete Mixers. July 26. E.S.B. 23402/66.*
(120/66) Spare Parts for Vehicles. August 6. E.S.B. 23271/66.
(120/66) Vehicle Spares. August 6. E.S.B. 23272/66.
(120/66) Motorcycle Spares. August 6. E.S.B. 23273/66.
(120/66) Vehicle Spares. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 23274/66.
(120/66) Vehicle Spare Parts. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 23275/66.
(120/66) Spare Parts for Vehicles. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 23276/66.
(121/66) Galvanized Tubular Scaffolding. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22558/66.*
(121/66) Vehicle Spares. August 2. E.S.B. 23270/66.
(122/66) Linen Tape. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22560/66.
(123/66) General Materials. August 23. E.S.B. 23738/66.
(123/66) Camouflage Nets. August 27. E.S.B. 23741/66.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress (Alderman and Mrs. Louis Cowgill) gave an official reception at the City Hall, Bradford, during the visit of a mission from the Japanese wool textile industry to the British wool textile industry.

Seen in the photograph signing the visitors book is Mr. Shokichi Abe, chairman, Japanese Wool Industry Conference. Extreme right is Mr. F. T. Sobey, chairman of the Wool Textile Delegation, who was host during the two-day visit to Yorkshire.

(123/66) Buttons. August 27. E.S.B. 23742/66.
Ministry of Municipalities and Works:
(118/66) Insulators. August 1. E.S.B. 23266/66.
(122/66) Copper Wire. August 1. E.S.B. 23746/66.
(120/66) Hospital Supplies for Iraqi Ports Administration. July 21. E.S.B. 23403/66.
National Electricity Administration:
(122/66) Transformers. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 21609/66.*
(122/66) Cables and Accessories. July 30. E.S.B. 23745/66.
(123/66) Steel Sheets for Director-General, Government Oil Refineries. July 19. E.S.B. 23737/66.*

IRISH REPUBLIC

(120/66) Fluoridation Equipment for Tipperary (SR) County Council. July 13. E.S.B. 23431/66.
(123/66) Fire Appliance for Wicklow County Council. July 18. E.S.B. 23749/66.

JORDAN

(123/66) Civil Engineering Project for Jordan River and Tributaries and Regional Corporation. (Pre-qualification.) Closing date not known. E.S.B. 24146/66.

KOREA

Office of Supply:
(119/66) Textile Machinery. July 20. E.S.B. 23235/66.*
(119/66) Button Making Machinery Etc. July 15. E.S.B. 23234/66.*
(119/66) Textile Machinery. July 15. E.S.B. 23236/66.
(122/66) Telecommunication Equipment. July 13. E.S.B. 23487/66.*

KUWAIT

Central Tenders Committee:
(118/66) Bituminous Compound. June 20. E.S.B. 22996/66.*
(121/66) Batteries and Charger. July 31. E.S.B. 23451/66.*
(121/66) Liquid Chlorine. July 27. E.S.B. 23452/66.*
(121/66) Electrical Fittings and Accessories. July 20. E.S.B. 23447/66.*
(121/66) Switchboards and Accessories. July 27. E.S.B. 23448/66.*
(121/66) Isolating Switches. July 27. E.S.B. 23449/66.*
(121/66) Switchgear. July 31. E.S.B. 23450/66.*
(122/66) Educational Tools and Materials for Ministry of Education. July 23. E.S.B. 23709/66.

LIBYA

(118/66) Water Well Repairs for Water and Soil Conservation Department. July 18. E.S.B. 22990/66.
(122/66) Fishing Equipment for Ministry of Industry. July 13. E.S.B. 23767/66.

MALTA

(122/66) Marine Radio Equipment for Director of Contracts. July 20. E.S.B. 23489/66.*
The Treasury:
(123/66) Pre-Fabricated Steel Framed Building. July 27. E.S.B. 23758/66.
(123/66) Toilet Paper. July 27. E.S.B. 23759/66.*

MEXICO

(118/66) Irrigation Scheme for Secretaria de Recursos Hidraulicos. (Pre-Qualification.) July 18. E.S.B. 22903/66.*
(119/66) Irrigation Scheme for Departamento de Rehabilitacion. (Pre-Qualification.) Closing date for registration July 15. E.S.B. 22902/66.*

NEW ZEALAND

General Post Office:
(119/66) Electric Measuring Instruments. July 27. E.S.B. 23249/66.*
(119/66) Cable. July 19. E.S.B. 23250/66.*
(120/66) Cable. July 22. E.S.B. 23248/66.*
(120/66) Paper Felt. July 21. E.S.B. 23247/66.*
(120/66) Copper Wire. July 25. E.S.B. 23429/66.*
(122/66) Electrical Testing Equipment. July 29. E.S.B. 23762/66.*

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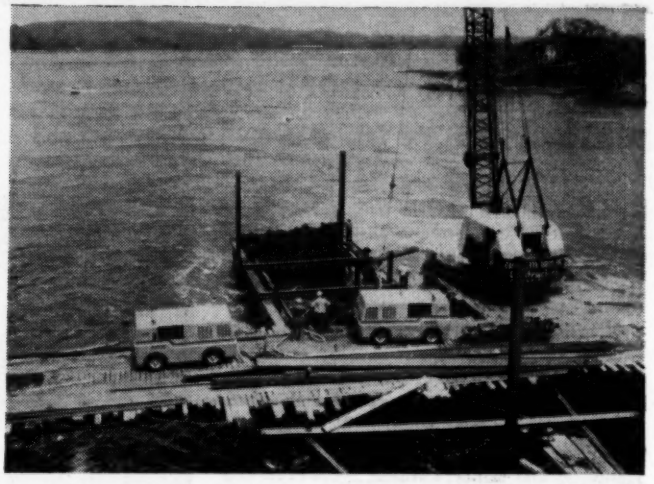
Ferrymasters Ltd., the international hauliers, have ordered 48 Crane Fruehauf 30ft. Con-Leader container chassis, complete with 30ft. aluminium containers. The Con-Leaders and containers will be used by Ferrymasters on Continental and Scandinavian routes. The 48 Con-Leaders, one of which is seen in the photograph above with a container ready for delivery from Crane Fruehauf's North Walsham, Norfolk, works, will bring Ferrymasters' fleet to over 1,000 load-carrying units.



During the building of a second General Sullivan Bridge over Little Bay, New Hampshire, United States, last year, six of the bridge piers required tremie concrete construction, but before the concrete could be poured, the cofferdams had to be cleaned down to the bay floor. Two Holman Rotair R060P rotary screw compressors were used for the job, which was completed, using powerful jets of water and a 12-inch air lift. The cofferdams were reached by means of construction jetties built out from the shore.

(123/66) Copper Wire. July 21. E.S.B. 23761/66.*

Ministry of Works:

(119/66) Dowlas and Tea Towels. July 22. E.S.B. 23258/66.*

(120/66) Quilts. July 22. E.S.B. 23430/66.*

(122/66) Station Service Equipment. September 20. E.S.B. 23763/66.

(121/66) Cranes for Auckland Harbour Board. August 2. E.S.B. 23455/66.*

NORWAY

NATO Infrastructure Contract:

(122/66) Construction Works for Norwegian Authorities. Apply by July 20. G.D. 1478/66.

SAUDI ARABIA

(119/66) Road Construction for Ministry of Communications. August 31. E.S.B. 23224/66.

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:

(122/66) Knitting Needles. July 19. E.S.B. 23469/66.*

(122/66) Hand Tools and Padlocks. July 15. E.S.B. 23471/66.*

(122/66) Audiometer. July 22. E.S.B. 23473/66.*

(122/66) Laundry Equipment. July 29. E.S.B. 23474/66.*

State Tender Board:

(121/66) Metal Bending Machine. July 13. E.S.B. 23440/66.*

(121/66) Variable Coaxial Attenuators. July 13. E.S.B. 23442/66.*

(121/66) Airfield Lighting Equipment. July 14. E.S.B. 23443/66.*

(121/66) Bulldog Grips. July 13. E.S.B. 23444/66.*

South African Railways:

(121/66) Hydraulic Wheel Presses. July 29. Tender documents without drawings available. E.S.B. 23457/66.*

(122/66) Fork Lift Trucks. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to July 15. E.S.B. 19945/66.*

SPAIN

(122/66) Crane Modernization for Ministerio de Obras Publicas. September 7. E.S.B. 6941/66.

SUDAN

(118/66) Railway Materials for Sudan Railways. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 22591/66.*

THAILAND

(122/66) Caterpillar Spare Parts for Royal Irrigation Department. July 14. E.S.B. 24111/66.

State Railway of Thailand:

(122/66) Cable and Accessories. July 15. E.S.B. 23800/66.

(122/66) Vices. July 21. E.S.B. 24114/66.

(122/66) Telephone Accessories for the Telephone Organization. July 15. E.S.B. 23782/66.

Thailand Tobacco Monopoly:

(123/66) Paper. July 13. E.S.B. 24140/66.*

(123/66) Tear Strip. July 19. E.S.B. 24141/66.*

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Electricity Commission:

(118/66) Electrical Equipment. August 8. E.S.B. 22997/66.*

(118/66) Cable. August 8. E.S.B. 22966/66.*

(118/66) Transformers. August 8. E.S.B. 22967/66.*

(119/66) Hospital Equipment for Ministry of Health and Housing. July 22. E.S.B. 23215/66.

TUNISIA

(122/66) Paper Bags for Société Tunisienne du Sucre. July 25. E.S.B. 23735/66.

(121/66) Laboratory Equipment for Tunisian Public Health Department. July 15. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 23458/66.*

TURKEY

Nato Infrastructure Contracts Turkish Authorities:

(119/66) Installation of a Radio Link System. July 23. E.S.B. G.D. 1422/66.

(122/66) Building and Miscellaneous Works. Apply by July 23. G.D. 1470/66.

(119/66) Frequency Division Multiplex Equipment. July 23. G.D. 1470/66.

(118/66) Topography Instruments for Tapu ve Kadastro Genel Mudurlugu. July 15. E.S.B. 23206/66.*

Turkish Maritime Bank:

(123/66) Steel Bars. July 14. E.S.B. 23776/66.*

(123/66) Paint Thinner. July 18. E.S.B. 23777/66.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(123/66) Foodstuffs for United Nations Purchase and Transportation Division. July 21. E.S.B. 23734/66.*

VIETNAM

(123/66) Ampoule Cleaning and Sealing Plant for Laboratories OPV. July 14. E.S.B. 23756/66.*

ZAMBIA

(123/66) Airport Tape Recorder for Central Supply and Tender Board. July 22. E.S.B. 23773/66.*

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Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference number, country and commodity in all inquiries.

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

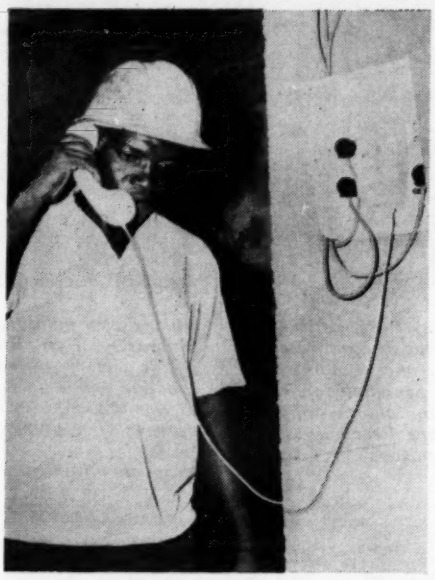
The Bulletin, published daily, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Australia

(121/66) Agency inquiry for abrasives; tools; transformers. E.S.B. 19319/66.
(121/66) Agency inquiry for light fittings and components. E.S.B. 22899/66.
(121/66) Agency inquiry for radio communication equipment. E.S.B. 23605/66.
(122/66) Agency inquiry for domestic hardware and kitchen ware; sports goods; travel ware. E.S.B. 34689/64.
(122/66) Agency inquiry for thermostatic mixing valves. E.S.B. 23684/66.
(188/66) Inquiry for engineering products, supplies and techniques. E.S.B. 35151/65.
(121/66) Inquiry for textiles. E.S.B. 23642/66.
(122/66) Inquiry for drawing equipment; graphic arts materials; home crafts equipment and materials. E.S.B. 18579/66.
(122/66) Inquiry for confectionery rock. E.S.B. 23679/66.
(123/66) Inquiry for mechanical handling equipment. E.S.B. 22860/66.

Austria

(120/66) Inquiry for advertising gifts, knitwear. E.S.B. 22832/66.
(120/66) Inquiry for car washing machines. E.S.B. 22762/66.
(120/66) Inquiry for knitwear; rubber balls; toys. E.S.B. 22737/66.
(120/66) Inquiry for metals. E.S.B. 22658/66.
(120/66) Inquiry for motor car supplies. E.S.B. 22813/66.
(120/66) Inquiry for packaging machines and material. E.S.B. 44219/65.
(120/66) Inquiry for paper and paper goods. E.S.B. 44188/65.
(120/66) Inquiry for rubber products. E.S.B. 25431/65.
(120/66) Inquiry for spectacle cases; tortoiseshell. E.S.B. 44376/65.
(120/66) Inquiry for paint and plastics raw materials; red lead oxide. E.S.B. 44632/65.
(120/66) Inquiry for rubber goods. E.S.B. 22718/66.
(120/66) Inquiry for toys. E.S.B. 22700/66.



The 'Telsite' site communications system, supplied by Greenham Equipments Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, is now being exported to Africa. Consisting of an amplifier and loudspeakers, together with telephone handsets, with the whole linked by cable, the time-saving 'Telsite' installation is especially designed for the building industry and is in wide use at United Kingdom sites. The photograph shows Mr. J. Ligalli, foreman bricklayer, using the installation at the Niger House project, the new headquarters of the United Africa Group of Companies in Lagos, under construction by Taylor Woodrow of Nigeria Ltd.

(120/66) Inquiry for worsted suitings. E.S.B. 22699/66.

Barbados

(119/66) Agency inquiry for confectionery; hosiery; pens shoes. E.S.B. 22748/66.

Belgium

(122/66) Agency inquiry for ethical, medical and consumer products; laboratory diagnostics; veterinary products. E.S.B. 23070/66.

Bolivia

(118/66) Inquiry for linseed oil; sanitaryware tiles; wheelbarrows. E.S.B. 22348/66.

Bulgaria

(120/66) Inquiry for electronic and electrical products and supplies; industrial and scientific instruments and equipment. E.S.B. 22874/66.

Burma

(121/66) Inquiry for cafeteria and catering equipment. E.S.B. 21418/66.

Canada

(119/66) Agency inquiry for despatch room supplies; office machinery. E.S.B. 21751/66.
(119/6) Inquiry for pharmaceutical equipment. E.S.B. 21149/66.
(121/66) Inquiry for leather. E.S.B. 22756/66.
(121/66) Inquiry for wood boring tools. E.S.B. 22099/66.
(122/66) Inquiry for handbags. E.S.B. 23164/66.
(122/66) Inquiry for disposable sputum cups. E.S.B. 23861/66.
(122/66) Inquiry for writing desks. E.S.B. 23864/66.
(123/66) Inquiry for brass hooks and eyes; chain hanger. E.S.B. 22743/66.

Colombia

(120/66) Inquiry for dryers; metal sheets; piping; screws; sealed units; thermostats. E.S.B. 22188/66.

Ethiopia

(123/66) Inquiry for generator. E.S.B. 23038/66.

Finland

(119/66) Agency inquiry for shotguns and charges. E.S.B. 22459/66.
(122/66) Agency inquiry for clamping sleeves; pins; plastics raw materials; washers. E.S.B. 23550/66.

France

(119/66) Agency inquiry for clothing. E.S.B. 22670/66.
(119/66) Agency inquiry for tools. E.S.B. 22714/66.
(120/66) Agency inquiry for cable; chains; crimping machine; yacht fittings. E.S.B. 22821/66.
(120/66) Agency inquiry for domestic electrical articles; gift articles; lamps and tubes. E.S.B. 22778/66.
(120/66) Agency inquiry for furniture trimmings. E.S.B. 22880/66.
(121/66) Agency inquiry for antique furniture. E.S.B. 22890/66.
(123/66) Agency inquiry for knitwear. E.S.B. 23352/66.

Germany, Federal Republic of

(118/66) Agency inquiry for isotopes; laboratory chemicals and equipment; paints; pharmaceutical raw materials. E.S.B. 22162/66.
(119/66) Agency inquiry for gloves. E.S.B. 22693/66.
(122/66) Agency inquiry for stationery. E.S.B. 20657/66.
(119/66) Inquiry for bottles. E.S.B. 22070/66.
(121/66) Inquiry for red bronze alloy blocks. E.S.B. 23618/66.
(121/66) Inquiry for milling cutters. E.S.B. 23082/66.
(122/66) Inquiry for electric cables. E.S.B. 23627/66.

Greece

(119/66) Agency inquiry for ammonium bi-carbonate; cellulose and plastic films milk powder. E.S.B. 22673/66.
(119/66) Agency inquiry for electric bulbs; fluorescent lamps and accessories; wire. E.S.B. 22643/66.
(119/66) Agency inquiry for stoves, cookers and hotplates; dry batteries. E.S.B. 21896/66.
(123/66) Amendment to import regulations concerning advance deposits. C.R.E. 902/G/5.

Hong Kong

(121/66) Inquiry for electrical materials. E.S.B. 22760/66.

Iran

(122/66) Inquiry for pattern printing machinery. E.S.B. 23580/66.

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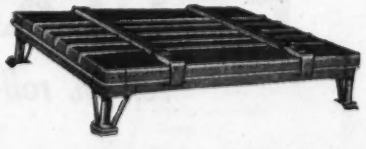

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Iraq
(118/66) Inquiry for agricultural implements; fertilizers; garden tools; plants and seeds. E.S.B. 22176/66.
(119/66) and 123 Inquiry for pipes; steel tanks; valves; water treatment plant. E.S.B. 23059/66.

Israel
(118/66) Agency inquiry for book-binding machines. E.S.B. 20162/66.
(119/66) Agency inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 22747/66.
(120/66) Agency inquiry for building materials and supplies; domestic electrical equipment and appliances. E.S.B. 22810/66.
(120/66) Agency inquiry for car-washing equipment; coin counting and sorting machines. E.S.B. 22828/66.
(120/66) Agency inquiry for scooters, mopeds and spare parts. E.S.B. 22844/66.
(119/66) Inquiry for jacquard fabrics. E.S.B. 22808/66.

Italy
(119/66) Agency inquiry for knitwear; socks and stockings. E.S.B. 20437/66.
(120/66) Agency inquiry for analyzing apparatus; anaesthesia equipment. E.S.B. 22776/66.
(120/66) Agency inquiry for alarm clocks. E.S.B. 22827/66.
(120/66) Agency inquiry for diesel engine equipment; industrial plant equipment. E.S.B. 22858/66.
(120/66) Agency inquiry for electronic components and equipment. E.S.B. 22840/66.
(120/66) Agency inquiry for pharmaceutical specialities. E.S.B. 22871/66.
(121/66) Agency inquiry for chemical products; oils; water clarification plant and accelerators. E.S.B. 22837/66.
(122/66) Agency inquiry for clothing; lace; linen textiles. E.S.B. 23172/66.
(121/66) Inquiry for steel tubes. E.S.B. 22838/66.

Jamaica
(120/66) Agency inquiry for builders' hardware; floor polishers; shopping carts; toys and models. E.S.B. 23517/66.
(120/66) Agency inquiry for knitwear. E.S.B. 22879/66.
(121/66) Agency inquiry for textiles. E.S.B. 23376/66.
(121/66) Inquiry for petrol engine. E.S.B. 23597/66.

Jordan
(122/66) Agency inquiry for electrical equipment. E.S.B. 34514/65.

Kenya
(119/66) Inquiry for canning machinery; condiments; food manufacturing machinery; machine tools; packaging machinery and materials; plastic cutlery; railway and general engineering equipment; sugar plantation equipment; water treatment plant. E.S.B. 21019/66.
(119/66) Inquiry for industrial, commercial and household equipment and supplies. E.S.B. 18283/66.

Lebanon
(122/66) Agency inquiry for catering equipment; hospital, hotel and school equipment and supplies. E.S.B. 23579/66.

Malta
(122/66) Agency inquiry for chocolates. E.S.B. 23804/66.

Morocco
(121/66) Inquiry for lathe; saws; transformer. E.S.B. 22891/66.

Morocco/Pakistan
(121/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 5860/G.

Morocco/Portugal
(121/66) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 5863/G.

Netherlands
(119/66) Agency inquiry for tumble dryers. E.S.B. 22761/66.
(122/66) Agency inquiry for diving requisites. E.S.B. E.S.B. 23322/66.
(122/66) Agency inquiry for piece-goods. E.S.B. 19894/66.
(120/66) Manufacture under licence – control equipment. E.S.B. 21443/66.

The Cambridge Stereoscan electron microscope was formally introduced to the United States market when the British Ambassador to the United States, Sir Patrick Dean, opened the new Micro Topography Laboratory at the headquarters of the Engis Equipment Company in Morton Grove (Chicago), Illinois. The picture shows Sir Patrick Dean watching a demonstration of the Stereoscan by Ian Gordon, sales manager for Electron Probe Instrumentation, Cambridge Instrument Company. Gene H. Greaves, director of the Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development, looks on (left).

(121/66) Inquiry for diesel motor maintenance plant and parts; measuring instruments; test apparatus; tools. E.S.B. 23065/66.

New Zealand
(120/66) Agency inquiry for dress fabrics. E.S.B. 22886/66.

Pakistan
(120/66) Agency inquiury for office machinery and equipment. E.S.B. 22497/66.
(118/66) Inquiry for paper and film-making machinery and equipment. E.S.B. 22006/66.

Poland
(120/66) Inquiry for ships repairing equipment. E.S.B. 23388/66.
(122/66) Inquiry for wrapping machine. E.S.B. 22884/66.

Rumania
(121/66) Inquiry for fruit gathering equipment. E.S.B. 22051/66.

Saudi Arabia
(121/66) Inquiry for building materials; constructional equipment; sanitaryware; tiles. E.S.B. 23037/66.

Singapore
(120/66) Inquiry for fabrics; suitings; women's wear. E.S.B. 21854/66.

South Africa
(121/66) Agency inquiry for man-made fibre fabrics. E.S.B. 23127/66.
(121/66) Manufacture under licence – adhesives; sanitary chemical products. E.S.B. 23633/66.

Sudan
(121/66) Joint venture – meat protein production. E.S.B. 22869/66.

Sudan/United Arab Republic (Egypt)
(122/66) Customs Agreement. C.R.E. 1327/G.

Sweden
(119/66) Agency inquiry for skirts. E.S.B. 22619/66.
(119/66) Agency inquiry for suitings and coatings. E.S.B. 22618/66.
(119/66) Inquiry for builders' hardware; carpeting; floor coverings; garage doors; tea trolleys. E.S.B. 21219/66.
(119/66) Inquiry for suede leathers. E.S.B. 22671/66.
(120/66) Inquiry for catalysts and accelerators; fibre mats. E.S.B. 22732/66.
(121/66) Inquiry for hats. E.S.B. 34487/65.

Switzerland
(119/66) Agency inquiry for building machinery; conveyor belt equipment; gravel and sand machinery. E.S.B. 22441/66.
(119/66) Agency inquiry for building materials; tools. E.S.B. 22817/66.
(121/66) Agency inquiry for disposable articles for hospitals and laboratories. E.S.B. 23178/66.
(121/66) Agency inquiry for raincoats. E.S.B. 22839/66.
(122/66) Agency inquiry for bathroom and toilet supplies; rubber goods. E.S.B. 23341/66.
(122/66) Agency inquiry for hydraulic supplies. E.S.B. E.S.B. 23866/66.
(122/66) Agency inquiry for textile machinery and accessories; wool washing and drying machines. E.S.B. 23611/66.
(123/66) Agency inquiry for concrete mixers. E.S.B. 23195/66.
(123/66) Agency inquiry for womens' clothing. E.S.B. 23575/66.

Trinidad and Tobago
(120/66) Inquiry for foundry equipment. E.S.B. 21236/66.

Turkey
(123/66) Inquiry for fibres and yarns. E.S.B. 23177/66.

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
(122/66) Inquiry for boron carbide. E.S.B. 23067/66.

United States of America
(121/66) Agency inquiry for textile machinery parts and components. E.S.B. 22847/66.
(119/66) Inquiry for clutch forgings. E.S.B. 13079/66.
(119/66) Inquiry for marine equipment and accessories; marine clothing and gift wares. E.S.B. 22086/66.
(120/66) Inquiry for copper magnet wire. E.S.B. 22370/66.
(120/66) Inquiry for insulated electrical wire. E.S.B. 22329/66.
(120/66) Inquiry for kilts and accessories; musical instruments novelties and giftware. E.S.B. 21860/66.
(121/66) Inquiry for lathes. E.S.B. 22855/66.
(121/66) Inquiry for press brakes; shears. E.S.B. 22843/66.
(122/66) Inquiry for computer components. E.S.B. 21105/66.
(122/66) Inquiry for electrode winches. E.S.B. 14998/66.

Various countries
(121/66) British Overseas Commercial representatives' visits. E.S.B. 6865/66.
(121/66) United Nations Development Programme (Special Fund). G.D. 35/66.

Venezuela
(121/66) Agency inquiry for roll-forming machines. E.S.B. 23101/66.
(121/66) Inquiry for metal-working machinery E.S.B. 23013/66.

Windward Islands
(119/65) Inquiry for washing soda. E.S.B. 20277/66.

Yugoslavia
(123/66) Inquiry for electro-medical apparatus. E.S.B. 16612/66.

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

NEW ZEALAND

Customs tariff review on some goods

THE NEW ZEALAND MINISTRY of Customs has announced that it intends to review the decisions of the Minister approving the admission of certain goods under Item 448 (3) of the former Tariff (although the new Tariff came into force on July 1, 1962, provision has been made for the continuation of these concessions until June 30, 1966).

The Minister has now decided that goods approved under Item 448 (3) which are subject to the same or lower rates of duty in the present Tariff will revert to the substantive items from July 14, 1966.

Anyone wishing to make representations for or against any of the remaining goods being approved for further concessionary entry under Part II of the present Tariff should do so in writing to the Comptroller of Customs, Private Bag, Wellington, on or before July 14, 1966, clearly marking submissions '448 Review' and quoting the relevant decision in full. Separate submissions should be made under each decision reference.

The following goods are covered by this review:

Saddlery, harness, and whips –
- Fringing, cotton, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making horse fly sheets
- Handles, whip, in the rough, to be leather covered
- Mounts, metal, unplated, for whips
- Twines 2-16 ply, of approved qualities, for making saddlery and harness

Saponine (or saponin) declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making approved articles and preparations
- Approved –
- For making chemicals for fire extinguishers
- For making 'foam heading' for use in beverages
- For making paints
- For making preparations for cleaning or derusting metal

Separan 2610

Sextate

Sextol stearate

Sextone

Soaps, metallic –
- Naphtone X90, X100, X110, X140, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making metallic soaps

Sodium cyclamate (sodium cyclohexylsulfamate, sucaryl sodium) declared by a manufacturer for use by him only for approved purposes
- Approved –
- For making diabetic foods
- For making insecticides or fungicides for agricultural use

Sodium xanthate

Sorbic acid and its salts

Sorbitol

Sponges, potters', in natural fibre, of approved qualities, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only at his works in making pottery

Sporting requisites –
- Bends for hockey sticks, being pieces of rough sawn or rough hewn timber bent into the form of a crook
- Bindings or rubberized tape, consisting of strands of cotton moulded with rubber into the form of a flat tape and used in binding tennis racquet frames
- Bolts, screwed, hinged, and sleeve bolts, for making racquet presses
- Face pieces or inserts for golf club heads
- Forgings and castings, steel, in the rough, specially suited for making golf club heads (steel heads are to be regarded as in the rough if, after forging and casting, they are merely roughly ground to remove the fin produced between the half moulds in drop forgings or castings, or to remove the indentations of the hammer produced in hand forgings. The heads must not be further worked except that a pilot hole may be drilled in the shank, such hole to be reamed and the shank to be tapered in New Zealand. Heads in the rough, but without pilot holes, being instead lightly ground or lightly turned on the shank, are to be admitted under the above decision)
- Golf club heads, wooden, rough turned, but not further manufactured
- Overlays, being small pieces of timber shaped or bent to fit the throat portion of tennis and similar racquets
- Rectangular sheets of pimpled rubber, backed or faced with sponge rubber, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making table tennis bats
- Shafts of approved descriptions, also caps and ferrules of celluloid and similar material for such shafts, declared by a manufacturer (a) that they will be used by him only in making golf clubs, and (b) that in making such clubs the heads, therefore, will be fully manufactured in New Zealand or will be made from wooden shapes, rough turned, but not further manufactured, or steel in the form of rough forgings or rough castings unworked
  - **Note** – The importer of the shafts need not be the manufacturer of the heads. He must, however, use heads which have been manufactured in New Zealand in accordance with the conditions set out in the decision
  - Approved –
  - Shafts of steel whether in the black, polished, plated, coated with casein, or otherwise surfaced, but without attachments of any kind
- Shafts and piles, metal, unpolished and unplated, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making arrows
- Shafts, metal, for ski sticks (whether in the black, polished, plated or otherwise surfaced) and snowtips and collars for such shafts when declared by a manufacturer that they will be used by him only in making up ski sticks of which the other components will be made in New Zealand
- Shafts, steel, in the rough, and ferrules, for making badminton and similar racquets, declared by a manufacturer (a) that the shafts and ferrules will be used by him only in making badminton and similar racquets and (b) that in making such racquets the frame therefor will be made in New Zealand from wood which will not be imported in a more advanced state than that of strips of timber not worked or bent to shape in any way
- Timber, sawn or rent into strips, but otherwise unworked declared by a manufacturer for use by him, only in making bends or frames for tennis, badminton, and similar racquets (specific kind of timber must be shown on applications).
- Willow clefts or billets, being pieces of willow split from the log in lengths, each sufficient to make one cricket bat
- Wooden billets, rough sawn but not otherwise worked, specially suited for making heads for golf clubs

Springs –
- Bushes of the following kinds declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making laminated undercarriage springs for motor vehicles –
  - (a) Steel and rubber
  - (b) Steel and bronze
  - (c) Wholly of steel, including split seam bushes
  - (d) Wholly of bronze, including split seam bushes

Starch, pregelatinized, in other than retail packages

Stock 983 (Bentone 34)

Stoves and ranges –
- Adaptors, ring, for electric hot plates, formed and jointed but not otherwise worked
- Bosses, diecast brass, for the manufacture of elements for electric ranges

Canopy pins, being shanks or pins for running into castings to form projecting pins
Domes, glass, for spinners of imitation coal fire electric radiators
Governors, gas pressure, for gas cookers, ranges and heaters
Insets, cash in, for grid pillars of ranges
Knobs, door, for gas cookers, with special metal attachments to ensure tight closing
Radiants, earthenware, being 'fuel' for gas fires
Stampings and handles, in the black, for making grill pans for gas cookers
Stampings, oven grid, in the black, and unassembled
The following materials declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making (not repairing) articles in New Zealand
Cocks, griller
Cocks, jet, being a combination of low pressure metal cocks and adjustable jets, for gas cookers
Elements, electric, in which the resistance wire is embedded in refractory material, for electric cooking stoves and ranges only. Hotplates imported with spine bead insulators fitted are excluded from this decision
Jets, burner, for gas cooking and heating appliances, including those which burn vaporized oil such as kerosene
Lampholders, of refractory materials, for BC or ES base oven lamps
Minute timers, clockwork operated
Nipples, union, regulating, for ranges
Pins, terminal, nickel chrome, for making radiant elements
Rails, tap, fitted with taps or jet cocks, for gas cookers
Resistor supports of fireclay or other refractory material, formed by moulding or baking, suited for making open type electric elements, for electric stoves and ranges only
Stampings in the rough, not built up in any way, for making gas heated radiators
Stampings, iron, in the black, plain or punched, but not otherwise worked, for making cookers or ranges
Stampings, iron or steel, in the rough, for making oil burning stoves
Stampings, non-ferrous metal, in the rough, for making oil burning stoves
Valves or cocks (including air injectors) of brass or other copper alloy, for gas heated radiators
Straws, drinking –
Paper, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only for making drinking straws
Sulphite of lye (Lignin pitch)
Surgical –
Pulley blocks with eyebolts and metal fittings attached, declared for use only in making surgical suspension apparatus
Springs, truss
Synolide 960

Details of the substantive tariff rates can be seen at Room E54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Trade associations thought to be interested have been informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations might get in touch with its trade body.

Firms proposing to submit independent representations and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320), quoting reference CRE 11806/G.

Any British firm or trade association intending to make representations is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

This list may possibly contain words which are registered as trade marks in relation to certain kinds of goods.

Revocation of some tariff concessions on articles and materials

THE NEW ZEALAND Minister of Customs is reviewing the decisions approving the admission at concessionary rates of duty of certain items used solely in the fabrication and repair of goods in New Zealand under Item 448 of the former Tariff.

The New Zealand Customs Department have now published a list of items for which entry at concessionary rates of duty will be revoked, with effect from July 1, 1966, as follows:

Goods approved under Item 448 of the Former Tariff:
Apparel:
Textile piece-goods:
Knitted or lockstitched piece-goods wholly or principally of silk or man-made fibres, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making neckties.
Uniforms and regalia:
The following articles declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making regalia or clerical vestments:
Cords, tying, tasselled.
Cords, including gold and silver cords.

(*Continued on next page*)

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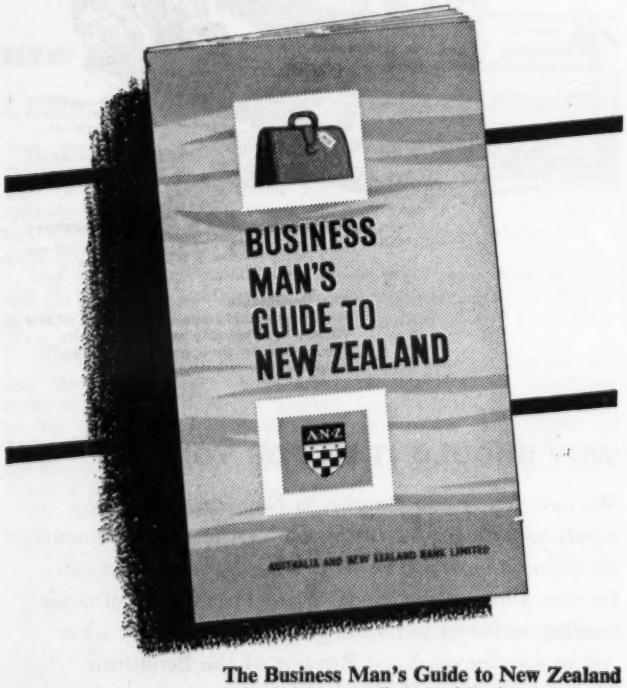

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NEW ZEALAND, *continued*

Boots and other footwear:
The following materials declared (a) by a manufacturer for use by him only in making footwear or (b) by an importer that they will be sold only to manufacturers for use solely in making footwear:
Textiles:
Fabrics quilted to wadding backed with textile.
Dry cleaners' materials:
Preparations for the prevention of linting of garments during the drying process.
Electrical appliances, other than lamps, stoves, and ranges:
Insulators, pin type, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making electrical switchgear, including fuses.
Tubes of resin-impregnated paper as may be approved declared for use only in the manufacture or repair of high-tension electrical equipment:
Approved:
(1) Tubing conforming to BSS 1314/1946.
Emulsifiers:
Texapon N 25.
Faspos fireproofing agents Nos. 1, 2, and 3.
Filter press cloth of wool, in the piece, being a thick loosely woven material suited for making filter bags for use in stearine or similar filter presses.
Firearms:
Barrels, blank, rifled, but otherwise unworked.
Floorcoverings:
Pile fabrics (other than carpet) containing wool, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making floor rugs.
Ginger, green, whole or cut, in brine.
Gramophones:
Recording and erasing heads declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making tape recorder 'decks'.
Record playing and changing units, combined or separate, including parts peculiar thereto, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making gramophones, radio-gramophones, or television-gramophones.
Tape recorder 'decks' declared by a manufacturer for use by him solely in making tape recorders and combined tape recorder-radio sets.
Greases:
Fatty acids declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making greases.
Hoses:
Fittings, metal, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making high pressure hydraulic oil hoses.
Hydro-extractors:
Parts, as may be approved, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making hydro extractors.
Iron ammonium citrate, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only as an ingredient in making 'Glaxo'.
Iso-propyl alcohol declared by a manufacturer for use only for approved industrial purposes:
Approved:
Disinfectant making.
Lacquer or commercial grade, for making cellulose lacquers and industrial solvents.
Petropol for making brake fluid for vehicles or aircraft.
Pharmaceutical preparations.
Printing inks.
Rubber making.
Wood preservative making.
Iso-propyl myristate.
Lacquers, chemicals for making, including cellulose solvents:
Ethylene glycol mono-isopropyl ether.
Ethylene glycol mono methyl ether.
Methyl iso-butyl carbinol (methyl amyl alcohol).
Ligno sulphonates.
Limbs, artificial:
Balls, rubber, not exceeding 1 in. diameter.
Hooks, lacing and suspender.
Rollers, brass.
The following articles when declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making or repairing artificial limbs:
Bindings.
Buckles, flat, double clamp.
Elastic.
Fasteners, strap, roller cord.
Links, square.
Whalebone.
Lubrizol 520.
Maleic acid.
Matches:
Sulphur and phosphorus compound for making matches.
Meatworks:
Twine declared for use only for attaching to carcasses in meatworks and not for sewing meat wraps.
Metal:
Aluminium and aluminium alloy sections, extruded (excluding curtain track), as may be approved, not bored or otherwise worked and not plated, polished, anodized, or similarly treated.
Note: Sections of types available from New Zealand manufacturers will not be admitted under this decision.
Aluminium and aluminium sections as may be approved:
Approved:
Hollow sections.
Solid sections weighing less than 0·06 lb. or exceeding 1·5 lb. per ft.
Solid sections which cannot be circumscribed by a 4 in. circle.
Copper sections, extruded, unworked and not plated, polished or similarly treated.
Metal strip, specially suited for repairing metal castings and forgings.
Monoisopropanolamine.
Nitromethane.
Oils:
Ester oil, a substitute for olive oil in wool batching.
Miscellaneous oils:
Brominated vegetable oil.
Mineral oil of approved qualities declared by a manufacturer for use by him only as a heat transfer medium in a manufacturing process:
Approved:
Shell Voluta oil 45; 933.
Mineral oil of approved quality declared by a manufacturer for use by him only as a quenching oil in a manufacturing process:
Approved:
Caltex 519.
Shell Voluta 23, 27, 33, 93.
Oil, emulsified white mineral, containing 1·5 per cent of lime soap.
Oil, mineral lubricating, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making lubricating greases.
Oils, as may be approved, declared by a holder of a wholesale distributors' licence under the Motor Spirits Duty Act 1961, that they will be used by him only for adding to motor spirit before the time of sale of such spirit by that wholesaler:
Approved:
Vitane.
Stock 615 (vacuum).

Oils of approved qualities declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making blown bitumen:
Approved:
Cylrex A.
Shell Vitrea Oil 41.
Oils, of approved qualities declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making fly strike, docking, and similar oils for sheep:
Approved:
Shell Carnea Oil 21.
Oils, of approved qualities declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making sealing compounds:
Approved:
Naprex 908.
Oils, of approved qualities on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making fibre glass insulation:
Approved:
Shell Vitrea Oil 79.
Oils of approved qualities when declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making sheep dip.
Oils of approved qualities when denatured under Customs supervision with such denaturants in such proportions as may be prescribed, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in reclaiming rubber:
Approved:
Special deepgrene oil (Vacuum).
Organic sequestering agents used to offset the formation of metallic impurities in industrial processes (e.g. Nervanaids).
Ornaments of metal, or of metal and glass, as may be approved, for use in making cardboard boxes or similar containers:
Approved:
Corners, metal, for cardboard boxes.
Oxidizing agents as may be approved for the manufacture of laundry and detergent bleaches:
Approved:
Monosulphate compound.
Oxitol IP/23; SB/123.
Padding, cotton or hessian backed, Andpre patent, made up of strips of padding sewn to a backing of hessian or cotton.
Paints:
Stabilizer A.5 and D.22.
Pandurol mould growth inhibitors.
Paper making:
Copaco splicing film for joining broken reels of paper during manufacture.
Paper of approved qualities, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making toilet paper.
Rosin size, a liquid glaze.
Patches, being pieces of rubberized fabric, bevelled or otherwise shaped, and whether or not coated with adhesive, specially made for repairing fire hose.
Patterns or templates:
Manila paper declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making patterns for shoes.
Pectin, powdered, when declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making liquid pectin.
Pectinol A and M.
Perambulators:
Cane matting.
Fringe edging when cut into lengths not exceeding 50 inches and declared by a manufacturer for use by him only for perambulator trimming.
Permasan WR (Monsanto).
Petrosul C 745 and C 750 mineral oil sulphonates.
Phenyl glycidyl ether.
Photographic:
Cassette shells and spools declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in spooling films.
Pigments, metallic, dampened with mineral oil.
Pinions or gear wheels:
Blanks of raw hide, fibre, impregnated laminated canvas or similar material, not including metal blanks, for making pinions or gear wheels.
Piperidine.
Plastic sheet:
Paper, printed or unprinted, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making laminated plastic sheet.
Plasticware:
Foils, being resin impregnated paper shapes printed with flowers or other motifs, for incorporation in plastic articles for decorative purposes.
Platedware and cutlery:
Knife blades, stainless steel, mirror finished, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making knives in which the handles are produced in New Zealand from local woods or by plastic moulding.
Handles, knife, of bone or xylonite, unbored.
Stampings, knife handle, in halves with edges mitred for jointing, but otherwise unworked and knife blades, stainless steel, with mirror finish, for manufacture into knives using such stampings.
Plywood, impregnated with synthetic resin, of approved qualities:
Approved:
Hy-du-lignum.
Permali.
Polyvinyl alcohol.
Polyvinylpyrrolidone.
Potassium xanthate.
Powder puffs:
Ribbon of approved qualities declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making powder puffs.
Premix, a chemical mixture used in making casein glue.
Printers', stationers', and bookbinders':
Calendars, showcards, and advertising material:
Clips, metal, for binding block calendars.
Hangers, cloth, being small shaped pieces of paper cloth or linen with metal eyelets fixed therein.
Hangers, metal.
Hangers, paper, being small shaped pieces of gummed papers with eyes punched therein.
Staple rings for calendars.
Metal fittings, as may be approved, for the manufacture of stationery files which will otherwise be completely manufactured in New Zealand:
Approved:
Arches.
Clips.
Rings.
Paper:
Cheque paper, chemically sensitized, in rolls less than 10 in. wide.
Globular embossed paper, printed or unprinted, of approved qualities.
Kraft paper, plastic coated, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making paper bags.
Manila paper declared by a manufacturer for use by him only as a bookbinders' lining.
Marble paper.
Paper bearing the water-mark of a bank, in rolls less than 10 in. wide, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in printing cheque forms.
Paper, gummed, in sheets of size less than 20 in. by 15 in. wide, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making postage stamps.
Paper of kinds which would otherwise be classed under Tariff Item 300 (2) (b) or (d) declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making envelopes.
Paper, printed, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in the manufacture of printed box boards.
Sulphite paper, machine finished, in rolls exceeding 10 in. in width, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making gummed teleprinter tape.
Tissue paper, embossed damask, of approved qualities, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making paper serviettes.
Wipe-off paper in rolls exceeding 2 in. width, declared for use only on embossing and printing machines.
Printed paper wrappers of approved types declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making Christmas crackers.
Propylene oxide.
Proviscol.
Pumps:
Caps, tin, curled, not exceeding 2 in. in diameter, for use in making kerosene pumps.
Crankshafts, being steel drop forgings, unmachined, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making (not repairing) petrol distributing pumps.
Diaphragms, rubber, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making agricultural hand spray pumps, or in repairing such pumps made by him.
Floats, copper, cylindrical, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making petrol vending pumps of the kerbside type.
Valve seats, washers, and gaskets, rubber, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making petrol vending pumps of the kerbside type.

Details of the items concerned, together with the substantive tariff in force from March 1, 1966, can be seen at Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Anyone wishing to make any inquiry about this notice should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 11806/G.

This list may possibly contain words which are registered as trade marks in relation to certain kinds of goods.

AUSTRALIA

Preferential treatment of British goods

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Trade have advised that goods shipped from Britain via European ports or by other indirect routes will be accepted as complying with the direct shipment provision if evidence is produced to the Collector of Customs at the port of importation to show that the intended destination of the goods, when originally shipped, was Australia.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Exts. 2317 and 2318).

Tariff changes

CHANGES HAVE BEEN made in the Australian Customs Tariff affecting the rates of duty payable on hot water bags. In addition the duties applicable to concentrated citrus fruit juices including concentrated citrus juice syrups will now be determined according to the degree of concentration.

Full details of these changes will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible. In the meantime details of the tariff changes may be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468), as soon as these are received.

SINGAPORE

Pioneer Industries Ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable that the Singapore Government proposes to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

	Industries	Products
1.	Ceramic manufacture	Refractory bricks and other refractory construction material (excluding refractory cement)
2.	Food preparation	Instant food beverages.
3.	Manufacture of printing equipment and accessories	Printers rollers, all types.
4.	Chemicals	Pigment dispersions, all types (from basic raw materials).

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the products mentioned above should be made in Singapore. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of five years. The notice goes on to say that any person may object to the making of the proposed Order by giving notice in writing to the Minister of Finance on or before July 17, 1966.

(*Continued on next page*)

SINGAPORE, *continued*

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2627), quoting reference CRE 6197/4/G.

MALAYSIA

Removal of import restrictions

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received Notice to Singapore Importers No. 23 of 1966, which states that notifications published as Supplements to the *Singapore Government Gazette* on June 18, 1966, amend the Prohibition of Imports (General Licence) Notification, 1965, by:

(i) *Poland:* Deleting 'Poland' from the Third Schedule.

The effect of this amendment is that specific import licensing for goods of Polish origin will now apply only to the goods under the First Schedule to the Prohibition of Imports (General Licence) Notification, 1965, and the Schedule to the Prohibition of Imports (Malaysian Common Market) Notification, 1965; and

(ii) *Joss Papers:* Deleting item '24. Joss Papers' from the First Schedule.

The effect of this amendment is that the importation of Joss Papers is no longer subject to specific import licensing and quantitative import restriction.

THAILAND

Amendments to customs tariff

THE GOVERNMENT OF THAILAND has announced the following amendments to the import tariff. These changes came into effect on May 3, 1966.

Heading No.	Classification	Rate of Duty		
		Ad Valorem Per cent	*Ad Naturam* Unit	*Ad Naturam* Per Unit Baht
04.02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened:			
	a. Sweetened condensed whole milk			
	(1) containing less than eight per cent by weight of butter fat	30	—	—
	(2) containing eight per cent or more by weight of butter fat	20	—	—
	b. Other	10	—	—
19.02	Preparations of flour, starch or milk extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than fifty per cent by weight of cocoa:			
	a. Milk food for baby	10	—	—
	b. Other	30	Kg.	4.40
21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included:			
	a. Milk food for baby	10	—	—
	b. Other	30	—	—
36.07	Ferro-cerium and other pyrophoric alloys in all forms:			
	a. Powder	—	Kg.	35.00
	b. Other	—	Kg.	55.00
59.04	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, plaited or not:			
	a. Made from natural fibre	15	—	—
	b. Other	30	—	—
70.04	Unworked cast or rolled glass (including flashed or wired glass), whether figured or not, in rectangles	50	Kg.	1.25
70.05	Unworked drawn or blown glass (including flashed glass), in rectangles	50	Kg.	1.25
70.06	Cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass) in rectangles, surface ground or polished, but not further worked	50	Kg.	1.25
70.13	Glassware (other than articles falling in heading No. 70.19) of a kind commonly used for table, kitchen, toilet or office purposes, for indoor decoration, or for similar uses	30	Each	1.00
76.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminium; aluminium wire	25	Kg.	4.00

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 458, 459, 461).

CEYLON

Customs tariff

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received from Ceylon a copy of Customs Notification No. 66/3, The Revenue Protection Act, No. 19, of 1962, which states that the import duty on fuel used for the purpose of providing motive power for aircraft operated by Air Ceylon will be abolished with effect from midnight of June 15/16, 1966.

INDIA

Import licences

THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT has announced that all import licences affected by the seamen's strike in British ports have been automatically extended up to August 14, 1966. No further endorsement by the licensing authorities is necessary.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2277).

JORDAN

Import regulations

REGULATION NO. 4 OF 1966, which was published in the Jordanian *Official Gazette* No. 1898 of January 20, 1966 (from which date it came into effect), amended the Import Rules as follows. The new regulations should be read in conjunction with Regulation No. 2 of 1956 and constitute an addition to Article 3 of the original regulation:

Millions of British elvers will be wriggling their way through Poland's rivers and lakes this summer. They have been transported there in specially constructed ice-laden trays from the elver breeding station in Epney, Gloucestershire. LOT Airline Captain Zygmunt Pawlaczyk flew in to Lulsgate Airport, Bristol, to collect the last consignment this year of half a ton of these young eels. This completes the order for 4½ tons – worth £4,500 – placed by Animex, the Polish foreign trade enterprise. Photo shows airline and breeding station officials examining the elvers before take-off.

Article 3

'(a) The Minister of National Economy, Supplies, Imports and Exports may decide to refund the import licence fees collected on raw materials, which the customs authorities approve to enter temporarily to undergo manufacture for export. The quantities of raw materials required will have to be estimated by a Committee composed of representatives from the Ministry of National Economy and the Departments of Customs and Audit. The refund will take place within three months from the date of proving to the customs authorities that the goods have reached their destination and were cleared officially or entered in bond at destination.

'(b) The Minister of National Economy, Supplies, Imports and Exports may decide to refund the import fees collected on re-exported goods within a period of three months after establishing that the goods have reached the destination and were cleared through customs or placed in bond.

'(c) The Minister of National Economy may exempt from import fees, goods imported for re-export purposes. The Customs Authorities will collect the fees in case the goods are cleared for local consumption.'

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221), quoting reference CRE/660/G.

LEBANON

Customs tariff

THE FOLLOWING amendments have been made to the Lebanese Customs Tariff:

Heading No.	Description	Basis for collection	Normal Tariff
21.07	Food preparations, n.e.s.i.:		
	d. Liquids and tablets for sweetening, of a saccharin or similar base, prepared for retail sale at pharmacies (1)	*ad valorem*	Free
	e. Other	*ad valorem*	18%
	(1) N.B. This rate is applicable subject to compliance with the conditions and provisions stipulated by the Customs Administration.		
22.09	Spirits (other than those of heading No. 22.08); liqueurs and other spirituous beverages; compound alcoholic preparations (known as 'concentrated extracts') for the manufacture of beverages:		
	c. Whisky:		
	1. Of a strength of less than 45%, prepared for a direct sale, in bottles or similar containers of a capacity not exceeding four litres (4) (5) (7)	Litre	600 Piastres
	2. Other (4) (5)	Litre	2,400 Piastres
	d. Other (4) (5)	*ad valorem*	43%
	(7) N.B. This rate is applicable subject to compliance with the conditions and provisions stipulated by the Customs Administration.		
48.15	Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape:		
	j. Filtering paper prepared for the manufacture of oil filters for engines (2)	*ad valorem*	8%
	k. Other	*ad valorem*	18%
	(2) N.B. This rate is applicable subject to compliance with the conditions and provisions stipulated by the Customs Administration.		
76.02	Wrought bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, of aluminium; aluminium wire [the duty not to be less than *ad valorem* 20%]	Kilogramme net	125 Piastres
76.06	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of aluminium; hollow bars of aluminium [the duty not to be less than *ad valorem* 20%]	Kilogramme net	125 Piastres
76.08	Structures, complete or incomplete, whether or not assembled, and parts of structures (for example, hangars and other buildings, bridges and bridge sections, towers, lattice masts, roofs, roofing frameworks, door and frames, balustrades, pillars and columns), of aluminium; plates, rods, angles, shapes, sections, tubes and the like, prepared for use in structures, of aluminium [the duty not to be less than *ad valorem* 28%]	Kilogramme net	200 Piastres
85.27	Electrical conduit tubing and joints thereof of base metal lined with insulating material [the duty not to be less than *ad valorem* 28%]	Kilogramme net	30 Piastres

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates on which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library (Abbey 7877, Ext. 3038) who compile the half-yearly index to the* JOURNAL.

New import regulations of 'pin marin' fruit packing boxes

THE LEBANESE MINISTRY of Agriculture has recently decided that the importation of ready-made boxes made of dry industrial 'pin marin' timber, intended for the export of fruit, is now permitted provided that both ends of each box are stamped with the mark of the exporting firm, the mark to be six centimetres long by three centimetres wide. The regulations authorizing the importation of these boxes are to remain in force until the end of 1966.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221), quoting reference CRE/659/G.

NIGERIA

Import licensing regulations

LEGAL NOTICE No. 44 of 1966 published in the Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of June 9, announces that Open General Import Licence (Wheat and Wheat Flour) No. 1 of 1962 (referred to in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 26, 1962, page 886) has been amended with effect from June 6, by the deletion therefrom of the following item:

	Import List Group	Item No.
(ii) Meal and flour of wheat and spelt (including meslin)	046	010

Note:

The effect of this amendment is that a specific import licence is now required for the importation of wheat flour into Nigeria from all countries, while wheat and spelt (including meslin) unmilled can be imported freely.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

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NIGERIA, *continued*

Customs tariff changes

INFORMATION HAS BEEN received from Nigeria concerning certain changes which have been made to the customs tariff, with effect from June 18. Full details of these changes will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*, July 8. Meanwhile, inquiries should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

ZAMBIA

Suspension of duty

THE ZAMBIAN Customs and Excise (Suspension) (Amendment) (No. 4) and (No. 5) Regulations, 1966, amend the Schedule to the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations 1966, with effect from June 6 and June 7 respectively, to the following extent:

Tariff Item	Item	Effective Rate
Ex 206 (b)	Amendment No. 4. By the insertion of the following: Synthetic detergents, including mixtures of soap and synthetic detergents	Free
Ex 45	Amendment No. 5. By the deletion of the following: Tea: (b) Not in bulk *ad val.*	10%

RHODESIA

Suspension of duty

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Suspension) (Amendment) Regulations, 1966 (No. 9), published as Rhodesia Notice No. 428 of June 17 amends the Customs and Excise (Suspension) Regulations, 1966, to the following extent:

(Britain pays the Column B rate of duty)

Goods	Effective Rates			
	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
First Schedule By the insertion of the following item: Ex 32 (b) (i) (A) Skimmed milk powder, in bulk per lb.	£0 0s. 1d.	Free	Free	Free

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Agricultural remedies

GOVERNMENT NOTICES Nos. R944 and R945, published in the Republic of South Africa Government *Gazette* of June 17, contain regulations pertaining to the registration and sale of agricultural remedies.

The regulations prohibit the import into the Republic for sale of an agricultural remedy unless it has been registered, prior to importation thereof, by a representative resident or carrying on business within the Republic. They also set out certain requirements regarding the labelling of containers.

A copy of the regulations is available for inspection at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 461).

UGANDA

Import licensing regulations

IN A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 24 (page 1446) reference was made to Statutory Instrument No. 77 The External Trade (Import of Restricted Goods) Order, 1966, published in the Uganda *Gazette* dated June 15 concerning import licensing regulations.

Details are now available, and the changes, which took effect from June 15, are as follows:

The importation of any class of goods without an import licence is prohibited, with the exception of the following items:

(a) Goods in transit or for transhipment;
(b) *bona fide* baggage as defined in Item 144 of the Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance;
(c) goods admitted free under Items 150 and 160 of the Schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance;
(d) commercial travellers' samples;
(e) goods sent by post on proof to the satisfaction of the Minister that they are *bona fide* unsolicited gifts and not for resale;
(f) currency notes or coin issued by the East African Currency Board, the Bank of Tanzania, the Bank of Kenya or the Bank of Uganda;
(g) goods imported by the Government or by any of the scheduled services of the East African Common Services Organization.

As a temporary administrative measure, until further notice, despite the restrictions outlined above, all classes of goods for which import licences were not required prior to June 15, 1966, will, until further notice be allowed entry into Uganda without the importer being required to produce an import licence to a Customs Officer.

Exceptions to the arrangement outlined in the above paragraph are that import licences will now be required for the following goods:

(a) Jaggery
(b) Bicycle tyres and tubes
(c) Corrugated metal sheets
(d) Distempers
(e) Footwear
(f) Paints.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

IVORY COAST REPUBLIC

Global import quotas July - December 1966

IT HAS BEEN announced in Abidjan, Ivory Coast Republic, that the following quotas have been opened for the import of goods for the second half of this year:

Quota No.	Description	Values ('000 C.F.A. francs)
1	Milk products	12,000
4A	Various drinks except beer	115,000
4B	Wines in bulk	10,000
5	Other sugars and confectionery	5,000
6A	Fresh fruit and vegetables	30,000
6B	Foodstuffs (other products)	40,000
7	Tobacco	50,000
9	Mineral and metal products	15,000
11	Pharmaceuticals, colouring matters and insecticides	30,000
12	Plastics materials	15,000
13	Rubber and tyres	8,000
14	Chemical products	25,000
16	Non-printed fabrics, blankets	55,000
18	Knitted goods, clothing, second-hand clothing	25,000
19	Kitchen and household ware, tools and cutlery	150,000
20	Table 12. Air conditioners and refrigerators	110,000
	Table 13. Office machinery	40,000
	Table 14. Domestic radio equipment	20,000
	Table 15. Photographic equipment	25,000
	Table 16. Watches and clocks	15,000
	Table 17. Other mechanical and electrical equipment	45,000
22	Cycles and motorcycles	5,000
24	Miscellaneous	100,000

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Alcoholic beverages

HM EMBASSY in Santo Domingo report that Law No. 259 of June 18, 1966, states that bottles or containers of alcoholic beverages, except beer, wine and liqueurs, entering the Dominican Republic after July 20 must bear seals of identification applied in such a manner that the seals would have to be broken to gain access to the contents.

Seals will be supplied direct to manufacturers by the Directorate-General of Internal Revenues after application and payment (RD $0.01 for containers of one litre or more; RD $0.005

for smaller containers) has been made by the Dominican importer. Any liquor in transit or awaiting clearance on July 20 must be declared by the importer to the Directorate-General of Internal Revenues within 72 hours of that date. Violation of the Law is punishable by the confiscation of the liquor, and fines ranging from RD $100 to RD $2,000.

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2290), quoting reference CRE 4093/2/G.

SIERRA LEONE

Revised customs tariff

THE CUSTOMS TARIFF (Amendment) Act, 1966, published in a Supplement to the Sierra Leone *Gazette* on June 15, repeals and replaces, with effect from that date, the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act. The new First Schedule is as follows:

THE FIRST SCHEDULE
Import Duties

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
1	Aerated and mineral waters	Imp. gal.	Le 0·35
2	Aircraft, etc.:		
	(a) Aircraft and accessories and parts thereof		3½% *ad val.*
	(b) Instruments, lighting apparatus and equipment and ground signs imported solely for use on landing places for aircraft for assistance in air navigation		3½% *ad val.*
3	Apparel:		
	(a) Cardigans, jerseys, pullovers, shirts and blouses	doz.	Le 2·65 or 35% *ad val.* whichever is higher
	(b) Singlets, chemises, undervests and similar garments including petticoats and slips	doz.	Le 1·00 or 35% *ad val.* whichever is higher
	(c) Discarded clothing accepted as such by the the Comptroller of Customs	lb.	Le 0·27
4	Arms of all types including firearms and airguns and ammunition		50% *ad val.*
5	Asphalt:		
	(a) Pitch	100 lb.	Le 0·46
	(b) Tar	100 Imp. gal.	Le 2·75
6	Bags for use in the exportation of West African Produce	100 lbs. net	Le 7·70
7	Beer and ale	Imp. gal.	Le 2·30
8	Bicycles and tricycles		11% *ad val.*
9	Bakery products excluding cabin bread		60% *ad val.*
10	Broadcast receivers excluding batteries		30% *ad val.*
11	Candles, night light and tapers	100 lb.	Le 1·65
12	Carriages, carts and wagons:		
	(a) Motor cars (including dual purpose vehicles such as station wagons and kit cars) motor-cycles and trailers for use with motor cycles, including accessories, tools and implements (but not spare parts) imported with such motor cars, motor cycles and trailers and included in the purchase price of the same:		
	(1) Not exceeding 2,000 c.c.		31¼% *ad val.*
	(2) Exceeding 2,000 c.c. but not exceeding 2,500 c.c.		50% *ad val.*
	(3) Exceeding 2,500 c.c.		60% *ad val.*
	(b) Motor vehicles (except motor cars and motor cycles) and trailers (except trailers for use with motor cycles) including accessories, tools and implements (but not spare parts) imported with such motor vehicles and trailers and included in the purchase price of the same		21·5% *ad val.*
	(1) Parts and accessories for vehicles		25% *ad val.*
13	Cement	Ton	Le 3·30 or 22% *ad val.* whichever is higher
14	Cider and perry	Imp. gal.	Le 1·00
15	Cinematograph films:	100 ft.	Le 0·25
	Provided that no Customs duty shall be charged on the importation into Sierra Leone of:		
	(a) Any cinematograph film, slide, or sound recordings of an educational, cultural or scientific character which is certified by the Board of Control appointed under the Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance to be of such character, or		
	(b) any cinematograph film (with or without sound track, and whether imported in negative form, exposed and developed or in positive form printed and developed) depicting recent events and imported by an educational, cultural or scientific organization approved by the Board of Control appointed under the Cinematograph Exhibition Ordinance.		
16	Concentrates and essences which in the opinion of of the Comptroller of Customs are imported for the purpose of manufacturing aerated and mineral waters and soft drinks:		
	(a) Concentrates and essences – alcoholic	lb.	Le 6·00
	(b) Concentrates and essences – non-alcoholic	lb.	Le 3·00
17	Confectionery		60% *ad val.*
18	Crown corks	gross corks	Le 1·00
19	Cordage and twine		8% *ad val.*
20	Doors – wooden		44% *ad val.*

(*Continued on next page*)

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SIERRA LEONE, *continued*

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
21	Dynamite and cognate substances for mining purposes but excluding gunpowder	100 lb.	Le 5·00
22	Eggs fresh	100 doz.	Le 16·50
23	Footwear – plastic moulded or riveted	pair	Le 0·50 or 35% *ad val.* whichever is higher
24	Fireworks including Bengal matches		45% *ad val.*
25	Fish, fresh not preserved in any way	lb.	Le 0·03
26	Furniture, wooden or partly of wood		55% *ad val.*
27	Grease including solidified lubricating oil	100 lb.	Le 2·15
28	Gunpowder	100 lb.	Le 30·00
29	Holloware, domestic of base metal		20% *ad val.*
30	Implements and tools (excluding kitchen utensils):		
	(a) Agricultural and horticultural		2½% *ad val.*
	(b) Artisans and labourers		2½% *ad val.*
31	Jewellery, including imitation jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares		65% *ad val.*
32	Lamps and lanterns (excluding electric and parts thereof)		22½% *ad val.*
33	Machinery, plant and equipment as specified:		
	(a) Electric lighting and power for industrial purposes		2½% *ad val.*
	(b) Marine		8½% *ad val.*
	(c) Mining and gold dredging, special duty vehicles such as dumpers exclusively for mining and accepted as such by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise		2½% *ad val.*
	(d) Other industrial and manufacturing		2½% *ad val.*
	(e) Rail tramway and rolling stock (as the last term is defined under Section 2 of the Marampa Railway and Harbour Works Construction Ordinance (Cap. 136) not particularly exempted in the Second Schedule)		2½% *ad val.*
	(f) Water boring		2½% *ad val.*
	(g) Identifiable accessories, appliances and parts which are for use exclusively with any machinery and plant detailed in item 20 (a) to (f)		11% *ad val.*
	(h) NOTES:		
	(i) The term machinery means machines consisting of a combination of moving parts and mechanical elements which may be put in motion by physical or mechanical force, admitted as such by the Comptroller of Customs.		
	(ii) The term plant means the prefabricated fixtures, but not including buildings admitted as such by the Comptroller of Customs.		
34	Manures of all kinds, insecticides, fungicides, vermin killers and disinfectants: and all other substances which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are imported exclusively for use as manures or as remedies for diseases of, or preventives of insects attacks on plants and animals		2½% *ad val.*
35	Matches in boxes containing 80 match sticks or less (matches in boxes containing a greater quantity than 80 matches, each to be charged in proportion)	gross	Le 0·90
	NOTE: For the purpose of this item four books of matches shall be regarded as a box provided each book contains not more than 20 matches.		
36	Mattresses:		
	(a) Spring and spring interior mattresses		55% *ad val.*
	(b) Hair and fibre mattresses		30% *ad val.*
37	Meat fresh, including game and poultry	lb.	Le 0·05
38	Mosquito netting, including mosquito nets, made up of mesh not larger than 12 by 12 to the square inch; and mosquito proof gauze made up of mesh not larger than 18 by 18 to the square inch		2½% *ad val.*
39	Musical instruments:		
	(a) Radiograms, pickups, gramophones and gramophone records		60% *ad val.*
	(b) Other excluding broadcast receivers		50% *ad val.*
40	Nails, excluding roofing nails	cwt.	Le 4·50 or 35% *ad val.* whichever is higher
41	Newsprint	ton	Le 3·00
42	Oils:		
	(a) Fuel	100 Imp. gal.	Le 16·50
	(b) Illuminating	100 Imp. gal.	Le 11·00
	(c) Lubricating	100 Imp. gal.	Le 11·00
	(d) Motor spirit	100 Imp. gal.	Le 22·00
	(e) Fuel, landed in bond and later transferred to vessels engaged in coastal trade by routes other than in-land navigable waterways for use solely as bunker oil	100 Imp. gal.	Le 0·10
43	Optical instruments and apparatus: projectors, cameras, binoculars, telescopes, photographic and cinematographic apparatus and parts thereof and unexposed cinematograph and photographic films		50% *ad val.*
44	Painters' colours and materials:		
	(a) Paints	Imp. gal.	Le 2·20 or 44% *ad val.* whichever is higher
	(b) Colours, paint oils, polishes, lacquers, liquid driers and varnishes		11% *ad val.*
45	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations (including petroleum jelly perfumed but not including dentifrices, mouth washes, toilet soap or articles liable to duty as spirits)		75% *ad val.*
46	Piece-goods – woven (excluding narrow woven fabrics and special purpose fabrics):		
	A. Wholly of cotton:		
	(1) Bleached	100 sq. yd.	Le 5·50
	(2) (1) Coloured, dyed and printed (other than imitation gara dyed)	100 sq. yd.	Le 8·75
	(2) Imitation gara dyed	100 sq. yd.	Le 20·00
	(3) Grey unbleached (excluding American grey commonly known as tent cloth)	100 sq. yd.	Le 5·50
	(4) Velveteen and other pile fabrics		30% *ad val.*

Item No.	Goods	Unit	Tariff
	(5) Interlock fabrics	100 lb.	Le 5·50
	(6) Fents	100 lb.	Le 22·00
	(7) American grey commonly known as tent cloth	100 sq. yd.	Le 3·30
	Piece-goods, etc.: B. Wholly of wool		40% *ad val.*
	Piece-goods, etc.: C. (1) Wholly of silk or synthetic fibres excluding fents	100 sq. yd.	Le 10·00 or 45% *ad val.* whichever is higher
	(2) Fents	100 lb.	Le 25·00 or 45% *ad val.* whichever is higher
	D. Piece-goods, etc.: Made up of mixtures in any proportion of two or more different fibres, fibres of metallized fibres, elastic fabrics	100 sq. yd.	Le 10·00 or 45% *ad val.* whichever is higher
	E. Piece-goods, etc.: Other		45% *ad val.*
47	Printing machines, parts and appliances, printing inks, and printing materials (except printing paper) admitted as such by the Comptroller of Customs		2½% *ad val.*
48	Rubber tyres for vehicles, including inner tubes and rubber and rubber compounds used in the re-treading of tyres		11% *ad val.*
49	Salt, common, excluding table salt	ton	Le 3·30
50	Sewing machines		16½% *ad val.*
51	Soap: (a) Toilet		36½% *ad val.*
	(b) Other		22½% *ad val.*
52	Spirits: (A) Potable: (1) Brandy	Imp. gal.	Le 26·25
	(2) Whisky	Imp. gal.	Le 25·25
	(3) Gin	Imp. gal.	Le 23·00
	(4) Rum, liqueur and other potable spirits	Imp. gal.	Le 24·00
	(5) Spirituous medicinal preparations containing not more than 10% of pure alcohol and not specifically exempted under the Second Schedule		37½% *ad val.*
	(B) *Spirits non-potable:* (a) Methylated spirit when the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied that the spirit is intended solely for industrial, medicinal or scientific purposes, and not intended for sale	Imp. gal.	Le 0·34
	(b) Methylated spirit, other	Imp. gal.	Le 7·50
	(c) Perfumed toilet preparations, washes and dentifrices	Imp. gal.	Le 12·00 or 75% *ad val.* whichever is higher
	(d) Other non-potable spirits	Imp. gal.	Le 0·20
	NOTE: Any liquor containing not more than 1% by weight of pure alcohol shall be deemed to be non-alcoholic.		
53	Stationery with printed letter head		45% *ad val.*
54	Stout and porter	Imp. gal.	Le 1·67
55	Sugar	ton	Le 41·20
56	Tiles – concrete, terrazo for floors		50% *ad val.*
57	Timber roughly sawn not otherwise worked	cu. ft	Le 0·35 or 30% *ad val.* whichever is higher
58	Tobacco: (a) Unmanufactured	lb.	Le 0·40
	(b) Manufactured: (1) Cigars	lb.	Le 2·00
	(2) Cigarettes	lb.	Le 4·00
	(3) Snuff	lb.	Le 1·09
	(4) Other manufactured tobacco	lb.	Le 1·50
59	Umbrellas and parasols	each	Le 0·65 or 36% *ad val.* whichever is higher
60	(a) Vessels, including lighters, boats, canoes, trawlers, and steam and other launches for commercial use imported with their necessary fittings and tackle such as masts, oars, sails, anchors, chains, and fishing nets and gear therefor. Materials for use in the construction or repair of all such vessels when admitted as such by the Comptroller of Customs and Excise		8½% *ad val.*
	(b) Vessels, used for pleasure		10% *ad val.*
61	Water tanks and vats and ready-made spare parts		2½% *ad val.*
62	Wines: (a) Sparkling	Imp. gal.	Le 11·75
	(b) Still wines imported in bottles	Imp. gal.	Le 4·75
	(c) Still wines imported in barrels for local bottling	Imp. gal.	Le 2·00 or 40% *ad val.* whichever is higher
63	Wood preservatives: Creosote, solignum and other wood preservatives and preparations for waterproofing		8½% *ad val.*
64	Yarn: (a) Of artificial silk or natural silk	100 lb.	Le 6·25
	(b) Of cotton	100 lb.	Le 5·50
	(c) Of wool	100 lb.	Le 16·50
65	All edibles, groceries, provisions, condiments and other articles ordinarily used as food for human consumption not in this Schedule particularly enumerated or in the Second Schedule particularly exempted		13¾% *ad val.*
66	All other articles not in this Schedule particularly enumerated or in the Second Schedule particularly exempted		36½% *ad val.*

The Second Schedule (Table of Exemptions from Import Duty) is amended by the same Act as follows:
(a) by deleting paragraphs (3) (b) and (7) (a) of item 33;
(b) by deleting paragraph (c) of item 47.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

KENYA

Customs tariff amendments

IN A NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on June 24 (page 1447) reference was made to tariff changes in East Africa. Details of these changes, which took effect from June 16, are now available from Kenya. The amended duties are set out below. It is expected that these tariff changes will apply to Uganda and Tanzania.

First Schedule

Item No.	Article	Import Duty	Suspended Duty
3A	Biscuits	Per lb. Sh. 1/25 (or 37½% *ad val.* whichever is the greater)	
9	Delete the item and substitute therefor the following sub-items: (a) Coffee, raw	Free	
	(b) Coffee extracts, essences, concentrates and similar preparations with a basis of those extracts, essences or concentrates	*Ad val.* 30%	*Ad val.* 7½%
11	Delete and substitute the following: Extracts, essences, preservatives and flavouring matter for use in the manufacture of foodstuffs and beverages	*Ad val.* 37½%	
45	Delete and substitute therefor the following sub-item: d (ii) Black steel nuts and washers	*Ad val.* 30%	
56	(g) Add immediately after the word 'tools' the words ', excluding paint, distemper, varnish, tar and similar brushes'	Free	
57	Delete and substitute the following: Machinery, apparatus, appliances and instruments (not including domestic or toilet machines, or appliances elsewhere provided for) and electrical material used in connection therewith, for the generation, measurement, transformation, storage, transmission, distribution of, or lighting by, gas or electric power, and parts thereof, but not including electroliers, gasoliers, lamps, lampshades or reflectors, portable batteries or electrical appliances for use in connection with vehicles: (a) insulated (including enamelled or anodized) electric wire, cable, bars, strip and the like (including coaxial cable), whether or not fitted with connectors: (i) having conductors of plain, high conductivity copper or aluminium wires, insulated or sheathed with polyethylene or polyvinylchloride or both, whether or not steel wire armoured, of which any individual core exceeds one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter and of which the overall greatest cross-sectional width does not exceed 1·25 inches	*Ad val.* 15%	
	(ii) other	Free	
	(b) other	Free	
57A	Electric filament lamps and electric discharge lamps (including infra-red and ultra-violet lamps); arc-lamps; electrically ignited photographic flash-bulbs: (a) filament lamps designed to operate on voltages of 100 to 250 volts, of 200 watts or less, but not including tubular, miniature or coloured indicator lamps	*Ad val.* 30% (or if the specific suspended duty is chargeable, free)	*Ad val.* 7½% (or each 40 cents where this exceeds the sum of the import duty and *ad valorem* suspended duty imposed)
	(b) other	*Ad val.* 30%	
58	(n) Steel strips, bars, rods and angles, excluding steel sections imported for the manufacture of windows and doors:		

(*Continued on next page*)

KENYA, *continued*

Item	Article	Import Duty	Suspended Duty
	(i) Round bars and rods for concrete reinforcing, ¼ inch to 1¼ inches in diameter, including deformed bars .	(a) where the value per ton is Sh. 700 or more . . . per ton Sh. 175. (b) where the value per ton is less than Sh. 700 . . . per ton Sh. 175 plus that amount by which the value per ton is less than Sh. 700.	
61 66	(a) Delete the words 'refuse disposal and' Delete and substitute the following: Pipes, piping, tubes and fittings therefor of metal or plastic, including meters, culverts, grids, manhole covers, manhole steps and fittings therefor: (a) plain and inspection bends of sizes two to four inches; inspection T-joints of sizes two to four inches; sockets with or without ear-hole of sizes two to four inches; P-traps of size four inches; gulley traps of size one and a half inches . . .	*Ad val.* 15%	
	(b) manhole covers of weights 56 lb. to 448 lb.	*Ad val.* 15%	
	(c) other	Free	
73	(a) Telephone wire, etc., delete the word 'wire'		
	(b) Insert immediately after the word 'vehicles' the words 'or wire elsewhere provided for'		
75	Delete and substitute the following: Wire, n.e.s., including brazing, welding and spray wire, and wire or plastic gauze or netting: (a) plain, bare, drawn copper wire of single or multiple strands . .	*Ad val.* 15%	Free
	(b) other		
98	Petroleum, crude or partly refined for further refining	Per imp. gal. at 62°F, Sh. 1/50	
99	Motor spirit, gasoline and other light oils and other products for similar uses: (b) other	Per imp. gal. at 62°F, Sh. 1/50	
104	(a) Colours and colouring matter for colouring foodstuffs, beverages, cosmetics and toilet preparations . .	*Ad val.* 37½%	
105	Soap, soap powders, soap extracts and substitutes therefor, n.e.s.	Per 100 lb. Sh. 80 (or 37½% *ad val.* whichever is the greater)	
109	Insert immediately after the word 'making' the words 'but excluding household and bakers' yeast'		
125A	Insert the following new paragraph: Paint, distemper, varnish, tar and similar brushes, flat or round, but not including artists' brushes: (a) flat: (i) not exceeding 2½ inches in width	Per dozen Sh. 5 (or 30% *ad val.* whichever is the greater)	
	(ii) exceeding 2½ inches in width .	Per dozen Sh. 12 (or 30% *ad val.* whichever is the greater)	
	(b) other	*Ad val.* 30%	
143A	(a) Radio receiving sets complete including motor vehicle radios and n.e.s. . .	*Ad val.* 50% (or each Sh. 30 whichever is the greater)	
165	Packing materials: (a) Paper and fluting material imported for the manufacture of corrugated cardboard	Free	*Ad val.* 15%

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

FRANCE

Duty quota for benzene

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of June 18 announced the amount of the duty-free quota for benzene for use other than as a carburant or fuel (Tariff No. 29.01 DIb(1)). During the half-year July 1 to December 31, 1966 inclusive, the quota has been fixed at 60,000 metric tons net.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Global quota for the import of dried beans

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of June 16 announced the opening, in anticipation of the 1966-1967 campaign, of a quota for dried broad beans (Tariff No. 07.05 B II ex a) from all countries.

Applications for licences must conform with an order of October 8, 1965, and will be accepted by the *Direction generales des douanes et droits indirects, Service des autorisations commerciales (importations), 8 rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9e. from* the date of the announcement. They will be examined as and when they are received. Each application must be in respect of only one country or origin and consignment.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

AUSTRIA

Global quotas

DETAILS WERE PUBLISHED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 11, 1966, of the list of Austrian global quotas for the period January 1 to June 30, 1966.

Information has now been received that it is the Austrian intention to increase these quotas by 20 per cent for the six month period July-December 1966, except for the following tariff items where they will remain unchanged:

Global quotas July 1 to December 31, 1966

Customs Tariff No.	Description of Commodity	Amount
Chapter 27 Ex 27.02A	Lignite, except pitch-coal	—
Chapter 29 29.44A	Penicillin, and tyrothricin	72,000 mega units
Chapter 30 30.03A	Penicillin.	4,340,000 Austrian schillings
Ex 30.03B	Anti-biotics, pharmaceutical products containing anti-biotics	38,500,000 Austrian schillings
Chapter 37 37.06	Cinematograph films, exposed and developed, consisting only of sound track, negative or positive . . .	Regulated under special film agreement
Ex 37.07	Other cinematograph film, exposed and developed, whether or not incorporating sound track, negative or positive, except for children's cinematograph . .	Regulated under special film agreement

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Exts. 458, 459 or 461).

PORTUGAL

Amendments to the import tariff

AT DECEMBER 31, 1965, the Portuguese import duties on goods falling under tariff heading 46.03 were subject to an EFTA reduction of 30 per cent of the basic duties in force at January 1, 1960.

The Portuguese *Diario do Governo*, First Series No. 121 of May 23, 1966, published Decree Law No. 47018. This authorized further annual reductions of 10 per cent of the basic duty on these items, and the first of these reductions took effect on January 1, 1966. Succeeding reductions will be made on January 1 each year until the duties are completely eliminated.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Exts. 460 and 462).

One of two HY-MAC 1080 23½ ton all hydraulic excavators, built by Hydraulic Machinery Co. (Great Britain) Ltd., being loaded at London Docks for consignment to Oy Machinery AB of Helsinki, the HY-MAC distributor in Finland.

Amendments to the import tariff

THE PORTUGUESE *Diario do Governo*, First Series No. 122 of May 24, 1966, published Decree Laws Nos. 47,019 and 47,020, which amended the import tariff, as follows:

		Maximum Tariff (Escudos per 10 volumes and per kilogram)	Minimum Tariff
28.54	Hydrogen peroxide	0.60	0.20

These customs duties are to be considered as new base duties and supersede those laid down by Article 1 of Decree Law No. 43,295 of November 5, 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of Annex G of the Stockholm Convention of January 4, 1960, the programme of reductions to be applied until June 30, 1972 will be as follows:

On June 30, 1966 . . . . . 20 per cent reduction
On June 30, 1968 . . . . . 10 per cent reduction
On June 30, 1970 . . . . . 10 per cent reduction
On June 30, 1972 . . . . . 10 per cent reduction

As from July 1, 1973, the remaining 50 per cent will be reduced in such a way as to be completely eliminated by January 1, 1980.

Tariff No. 28.54 is to be deleted from the list annexed to Decree Law No. 43,769 of June 30, 1961.

Decree Laws Nos. 47,019 and 47,020 came into force on May 24, 1966.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Exts. 460 and 462).

IRISH REPUBLIC

Anglo-Irish free trade area agreement certificates of origin for British goods

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by the Revenue Commissioners in the Irish Republic that limited supplies of a new form of Certificate (Cu 166) will be available shortly. The existing forms will continue to be accepted until further notice.

THE NETHERLANDS

Import duty tariff quotas

A NETHERLANDS MINISTERIAL Order No. D6/4486 of June 15, 1966 (*Nederlandse Staatscourant* No. 114 of June 16), contains **additions** (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted at a reduced rate of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-EEC** countries.

Goods imported under the terms of this Order may **not** be re-exported from the Netherlands before they have undergone some form of further manufacture or treatment. (Cleaning, sifting, washing, dyeing, bottling, packing in bags, affixing labels, etc., will not be regarded as having been further manufactured or treated.)

The Order came into force from June 18, 1966.

Additions

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)		Duty-free or Reduced duty (Per cent)	
		OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1966)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1966)	OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1966)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1966)
17.03 B III	Molasses destined for the manufacture of citric acid	—	5,000*	—	5·7
17.03 B IV	Other molasses	—	45,000*	—	19·5

* Quota for the period from May 1, 1966, to August 31, 1966, inclusive.

A previous notice on the Netherlands Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 10, 1966, page 1334.

DENMARK

Amendments to the customs tariff

THE DANISH AUTHORITIES have amended their customs tariff as set out below. The details are taken from a translation of the Danish Act No. 164 of May 11, 1966, which came into force on May 15.

1. In Tariff No. 59.17 amend 'woven materials' to 'textile materials'.
2. In Tariff No. 83 insert after provision 2:
   '3. On conditions to be laid down in general and in individual cases the customs authorities are authorized to allow tariff exemption for photographic and copying lamps for reproduction (Tariff No. 83.07) used in the graphic industry, when it is proved that commodities of the type and kind dealt with are not produced or produced only to an immaterial extent, in this country'.
3. Tariff No. 84.40 A to be worded as follows:
   'A. Machines to fold, roll and cut textile materials; wallpaper printing rollers and linoleum printing blocks, engraved plates, blocks and cylinders.....Free'.
4. In Chapter 85, provision 5, amend d. to e. and as new d. insert:
   'd. Piezo-electric crystals conglomerated in filters (85.15 C)'.
5. 85.23 to be worded as follows:
   '85.23 Insulated (including lacquered or anodized) electric thread, cables, lines, bands or suchlike (including coaxial cables), also fitted with connecting parts:
   A. Minesweeping cables . . . . . Free
   B. Other goods . . . . . 10 per cent'
6. Provision 2 b. to Chapter 86 to be worded as follows:

(*Continued on next page*)

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DENMARK, *continued*

'b. Undercarriage frames and bogies'.
7. In Chapter 90, provision 9, change c. to d. and as new c. insert:
'c. Lactometers (90.26) for use in milk tank cars and dairies'.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Extns. 458, 459 and 461).

UNITED STATES

Proposed import limitation on certain sugar containing products

THE UNITED STATES is considering early limitation of imports of products or mixtures (1) containing more than one-quarter sugar, by weight, (2) containing other ingredients consisting of either butterfat or flour, and (3) either are to be further subjected to processing or mixing with similar, or other ingredients, or are not suitable for marketing to the retail consumer in the identical form and package in which imported. (Section 206 of the United States Sugar Act provides that if the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture determines that the prospective importation of any sugar-containing products or mixtures will substantially interfere with the attainment of the objectives of the Act, he may limit the quantities of such products to be imported during any calendar year.)

For 1966 a quota which is the largest of 100 short tons (sugar equivalent, raw value) or of actual imports through the effective date of the order will be assigned to each country except that Australia's quota will be 1,120 tons, and Denmark's quota 175 tons. For subsequent years each country's quota will be 100 short tons.

Written submissions for consideration in connection with the proposed order are to be filed not later than July 3 with the Director, Sugar Policy Staff, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC, 20250.

Inquiries about this notice by firms who have not been in touch with the Board of Trade should be made to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3365).

Cotton typewriter ribbon cloth

ON JUNE 15, 1966, the United States Tariff Commission, on its own motion, instituted an investigation in connection with the preparation of advice to the President, pursuant to section 351 (d) (2) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, with respect to cotton typewriter ribbon cloth of the kinds described in items 922.01-922.05 in part 2A of the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

The Commission's function, in accordance with section 351 (d) (2), is to advise the President of its judgment of the probable economic effect on the domestic industry concerned of the reduction or termination of the increases in import duties imposed in 1960 on this cloth.

A public hearing in connection with this investigation will be held on September 12, 1966, in the Hearing Room, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. Interested parties desiring to appear or be heard at the hearing should notify the Secretary of the Commission, in writing, at least three days in advance of the date of hearing.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2397).

CANADA

'Made in Canada' rulings

THE FOLLOWING RULINGS have been made in Canada for Canadian customs purposes.

Of a class or kind 'made in Canada':
Acetylated Castor Oil (Glyceryl Tri-(Acetylricinoleathe).
Butyl Oleathe.
Methyl Ricinoleathe.
Methyl Tallowate.

(Ruling effective July 15, 1966).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-33-2, dated June 14, 1966.

Of a class or kind 'made in Canada.'

Blades for electric hair clippers such as are used by barbers and in home barbering kits.

(Ruling effective July 15, 1966).

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-35-1. Dated June 14th 1966

Senor Mateo Kalafatovich, Director of Ports, Peru, who recently visited Britain as guest of the Board of Trade, is here seen (centre) at the works of Stothert & Pitt of Bath. On the left is Mr. T. E. Torrance, director and general manager of the company's Crane and Deck Machinery Division, and (right) Mr. W. Pinder-Wilson, Board of Trade escort officer.

BARBADOS

Exemptions from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received from Barbados copies of two Orders which amend Part III of the First Schedule to the Customs Act, 1962 (Table of Exemptions from Duty) by the addition of the following new paragraphs:

'Machinery, apparatus, tools and equipment, and all materials, imported by any person holding a licence or lease under the Petroleum Act, 1950, which are necessary for the purposes of exploring for, prospecting for, mining or producing petroleum, on proof being given to the satisfaction of the Comptroller that such machinery, apparatus, tools, equipment or materials are to be used as aforesaid and for no other purpose.

'All materials, equipment, ingredients and laboratory supplies, and all containers, other than such containers as the Cabinet may, for the purposes of this paragraph, declare by notice published in the *Official Gazette* to be obtainable in the Island, where the materials, equipment, ingredients, laboratory supplies or containers are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported by or on behalf of Barbados Dairy Industries Limited for use in the processing, production and sale of milk and milk products on the certificate to that effect of the Secretary of the said Company.'

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

Exemptions from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received from Barbados copies of three orders amending Part III of the First Schedule to the Customs Act, 1967 (Table of Exemptions from Duty), by the addition of the following new paragraphs:

'All machinery, apparatus, tools, equipment and vehicles including motor cars imported by or on behalf of any country or organization, for use in technical assistance or economic aid programmes in this Island, on proof being given to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs that the items above

stated are to be used exclusively for the purposes aforesaid.'

'Materials, other than such materials as the Cabinet may for the purposes of this paragraph declare by notice published in the *Official Gazette* to be obtainable in the Island, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this Island, engaged in the manufacture of furniture in a factory employing not less than six persons, on the Certificate of such person or in the case of a company on the Certificate of the secretary of such company, that such materials are imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of furniture within such factory, subject to such conditions as to the keeping or rendering of accounts in respect of the use or disposal of such materials as the Comptroller of Customs may require.'

'Raw materials (including chemicals to be used in galvanizing processes), other than such materials as the Cabinet may for the purposes of this paragraph declare by notice published in the *Official Gazette* to be obtainable in the Island, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this island, engaged in the manufacture of hairpins, wire clips, tacks, nails, screws, staples, bolts, nuts, chicken wire, barbed wire and chain link fencing in a factory employing not less than six persons, on the certificate of such person or in the case of a company on the certificate of the secretary of such company, that such raw materials are imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of the items aforesaid within such factory, subject to such conditions as to the keeping or rendering of accounts in respect of the use or disposal of such materials as the Comptroller of Customs may require.'

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

GUATEMALA

Duty exemption on motor buses

BY DECREE-LAW No. 431 the Guatemalan Government have decreed a duty-free period of five years in respect of motor buses imported by public transport companies operating in Guatemala City.

A translation of the Decree-Law No. 431 can be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476.)

COLOMBIA

Prior deposits on imports

THE BRITISH EMBASSY at Bogota has reported that the Colombian Monetary Board's Resolution No. 25 of June 1, 1966, has reduced the import deposit on pure chemical products which are active constituents in the manufacture of insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and similar products to 1 per cent. This resolution comes in force from the date of issue.

Also there was issued a Decree No. 1299 of May 26, 1966, which reduces the customs duty on chassis for public passenger vehicles to 10 per cent *ad valorem*, established by Article 1 of Decree 1611 of 1965, on imports of chassis by duly registered transport companies, has been extended to companies established or that will be established in that line of business after the date of Decree No. 1611 (i.e. June 19, 1965).

(For information on Decrees 1611 and 1612 see *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 23, 1965, pages 210-211).

CHILE

Amendments to import list

THE FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS should be made to the Chilean List of Permitted and Prohibited Imports, notice of which was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964. The percentages of prior deposit and tax surcharge payable (see Column 4) are the same, unless otherwise stated.

Section	Group	Item	Tax/Deposit
IX	46	Adhesive plastic sutures, sterilized, for surgical use .	6
XI	61	Insert new item:	
		Mobile cranes (caterpillar mounting) of more than 10 tons lifting capacity	13
		Complete heads for domestic sewing machines and their pieces and parts	100
XIII	75	Polyglazed cardboard boxes for packing export products, to enter the country only on temporary admission	free

BRAZIL

Exemption from duties and charges

LAW No. 4,950 of April 20, published in the *Diario Oficial* of April 22, 1966, grants exemption from duties and excise tax, customs clearance charges and consular fees to imports of equipment and accessories, without a national similar, for the installation and extension of factories manufacturing newsprint and paper for periodicals and books. The exemption is for five years. Importers will also be afforded preferential treatment in obtaining financing from the National Bank of Economic Development or exchange cover from the Bank of Brazil. Benefits accruing from this law will apply only to Brazilian individuals or to corporate bodies with a majority of Brazilian capital.

ARGENTINA

Exemption from prior import deposit

UNDER THE TERMS of Argentine Central Bank Circular R.C. No. 291 of May 26, imports of telephonic accessories and spares on payment terms of over 180 days by private firms providing public telephone services have been exempted from the payment of prior import deposits.

Prohibited imports

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS have been removed from the Argentine list of prohibited imports (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 21, page 154):

Tariff No.	Item
58.07.00.00	'Chenille' (hilados de oruga o felpilla).
66.03.00.00	Parts, fittings, trimmings and accessories of articles falling within heading No. 66.01 or 66.02.

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Full details of overseas postage rates (and much other useful information) are given in the Post Office Guide, obtainable at all post offices, price 2s. 6d. Another useful publication is the monthly Air Mail Leaflet which gives postage rates, times of transmissions and the latest posting times which vary with airline schedules. The Air Mail Leaflet is available free from all post offices and a standing order can be placed for its regular delivery.

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Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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Board of Trade Departments, etc.

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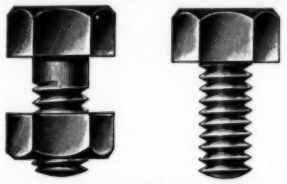

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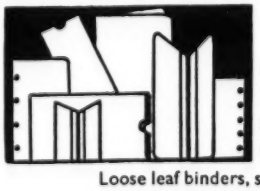

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